COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 1985-86

WALTER L. KAUTZKY
Executive Director

Roy Romer
Governor

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W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

March 10, 1987

The Honorable Roy Romer
Governor of Colorado
136 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Governor Romer:

It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Report of the Department of Corrections for 1985-86. The energies of the Department of Corrections have been focused on strategies to reduce the number of inmates currently housed in county jails. A key element in this strategy is the expanded utilization of community corrections facilities for offenders who do not pose a threat to the general public. The detailed analysis provided in these documents offers an interesting insight into the complexity of the correctional business. However, the report does little to reflect the unique excitement of the business and the professional attitude demonstrated by correctional staff. Of particular importance is the effort demonstrated by staff to work within a framework of very limited resources to meet the needs of a growing number of offenders. This report is an accurate reflection of the efforts of many correctional professionals working to the best interests of the State of Colorado.

The Department of Corrections appreciates your support and encouragement in addressing the unique problems generated by the sentencing structure of the State of Colorado. Your support and encouragement for those who have contributed to this report is appreciated.

Sincerely,

W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

WLK/11

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report presents the status and accomplishments of the Colorado Department of Corrections during FY86. The Department acknowledges the fine efforts of numerous staff in collecting and compiling information and data for this report.

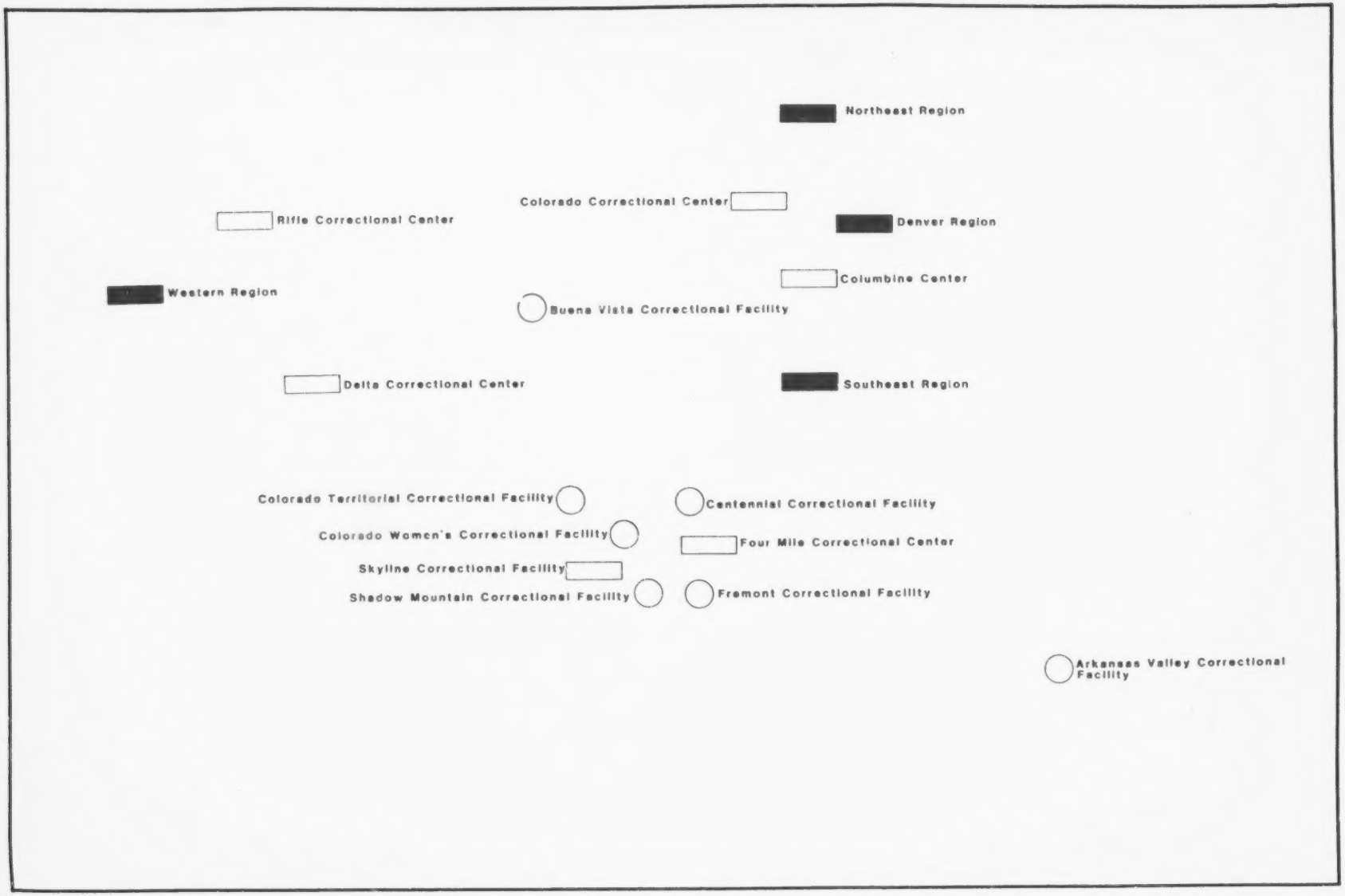
This report has been printed and bound by the Colorado Division of Correctional Industries. Additional copies can be obtained from the Office of Research and Reporting, Colorado Department of Corrections, Springs Office Park, 2862 South Circle Drive, Suite 400, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80906, telephone (303) 579-9580.

C. Scott Hromas
Director of Research and Reporting
March 10, 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)
Introduction.....	3
Office of the Executive Director.....	7
Office of the Inspector General.....	9
Office of Health Services.....	11
Office of Public/Legal Affairs.....	14
Office of Program Services.....	17
Office of Offender Services.....	21
Division of Adult Services.....	24
Division of Community Services.....	33
Division of Management and Development.....	38
Division of Correctional Industries.....	42
Statistics.....	50

DEPARTMENT FACILITIES



MAJOR FACILITY

MINIMUM CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

PAROLE OFFICES

Parole Sub-Offices and Contract Centers Are Not Shown

INTRODUCTION

The Colorado Department of Corrections was established on August 1, 1977, as a principal State department. This was accomplished through legislation (Senate Bill 587) passed in the 1977 General Assembly. The Department of Corrections previously existed as one of five divisions in the Department of Institutions.

The Department operates twelve (12) correctional facilities housing over 3,500 inmates. The Department's facilities range from maximum security to community work and educational centers. In addition, the Department is responsible for adult parole field service operations with a domestic and interstate caseload of approximately 3,000.

The Department also operates and contracts services for transitional placement of offenders. The transitional program places inmates from institutions to privately operated centers prior to their parole or discharge. Approximately ten percent of the incarcerated population is housed in transitional programs.

FY86 was a period of rapid inmate growth. This rapid growth has resulted in a six percent increase in the incarcerated population over last fiscal year and a 31 percent increase over the last five (5) fiscal years. Stiffer sentencing laws, increased commitments, and a general increase in the State's population have contributed to this increased growth.

During FY86, the Department's average number of inmates was 3,813. This figure includes an average of 296 inmates backed-up in county jails awaiting bedspace in the Department's facilities.

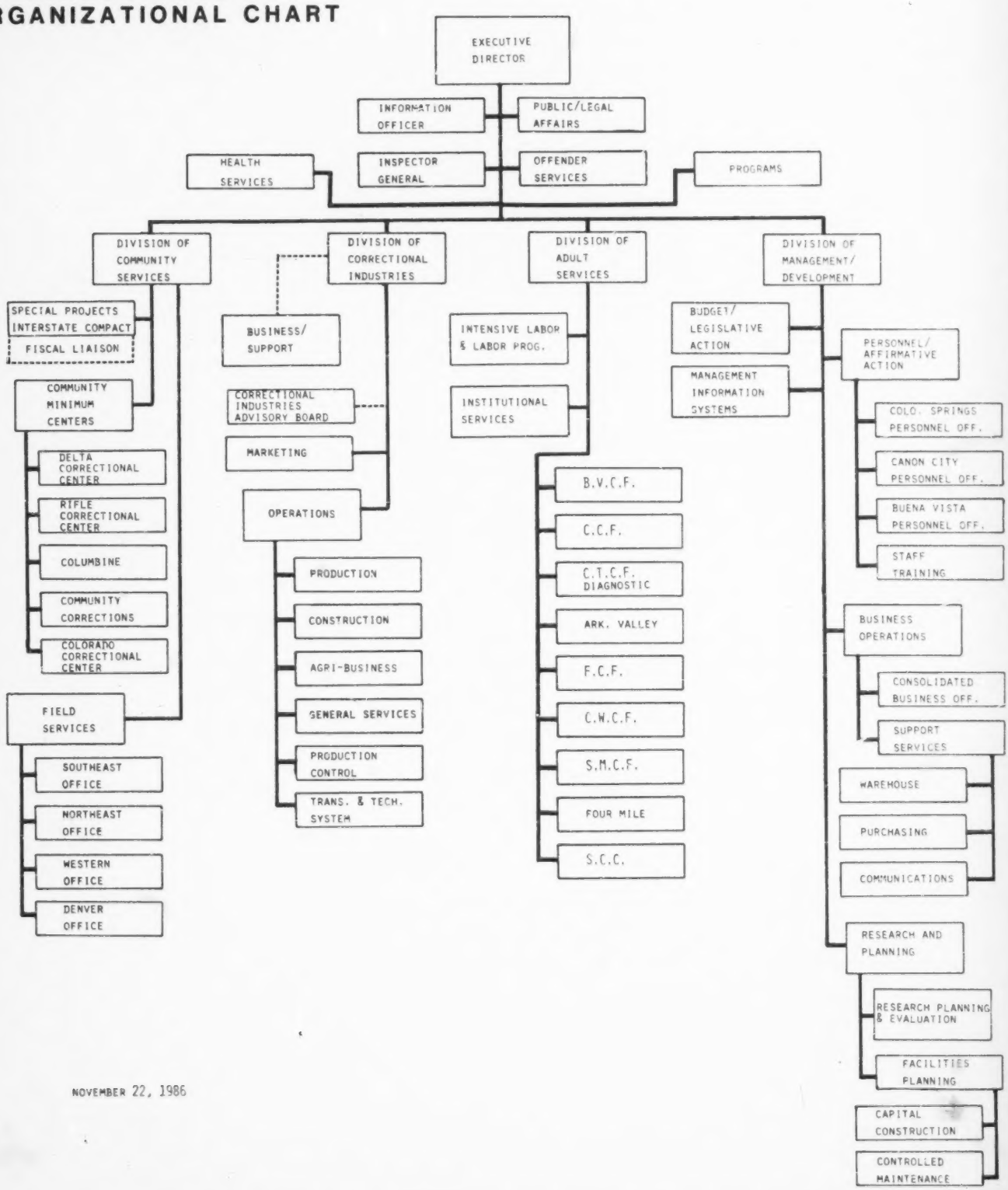
To meet the demands for bedspace, the Department, over the last several years, has created 542 temporary beds. Also, a total of 878 additional permanent beds will be on-line by the end of June, 1987. These permanent beds include a new 500-bed medium security facility in eastern Colorado and the recent renovation of two (2) cellhouses at the Territorial Correctional Facility in Canon City. Budget requests have been made for additional beds for FY88. Although the ever-present problem of population increases has consumed many manpower hours, employees have managed to accomplish many innovative and effective enhancements to the State's correctional services. The following is a list of the major departmental accomplishments in FY 1985-86:

1. Completed details for the operations of the program plan for the renovated cellhouses at the old penitentiary complex at Canon City.

2. Implemented an objective classification system for the parole population.

3. Designed and implemented a

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



NOVEMBER 22, 1986

computerized system for management processing and tracking of interstate parolees and probationers.

4. Completed software and hardware installation for an expanded health care system and Community Services classification system.

5. Designed a visitors data base program for all facilities.

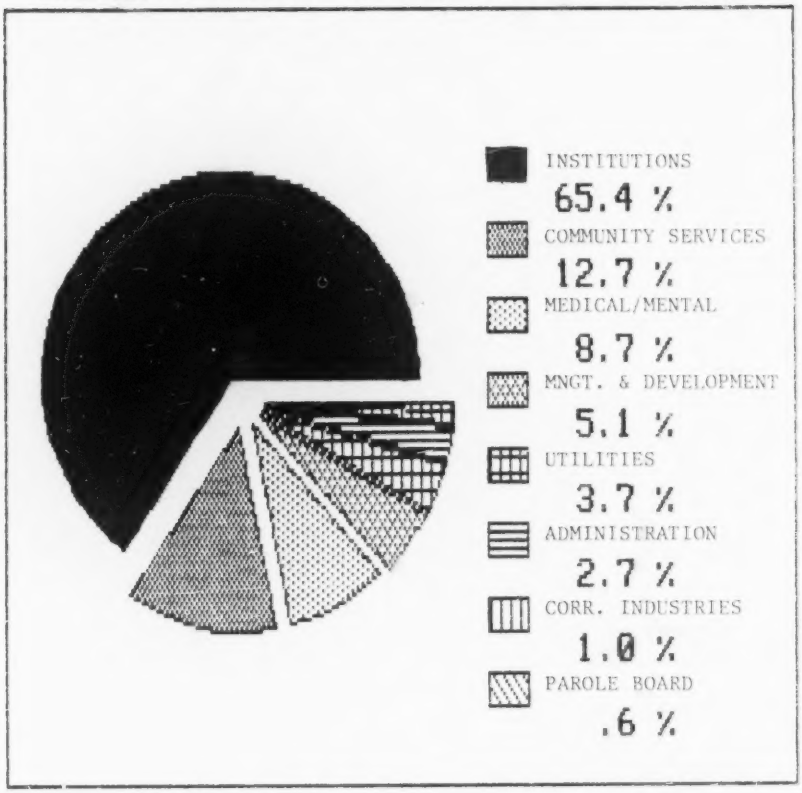
6. Stabilized Correctional Industries cash flow and finished FY86 with a positive cash flow and balance.

7. Completed a five-year master plan study.

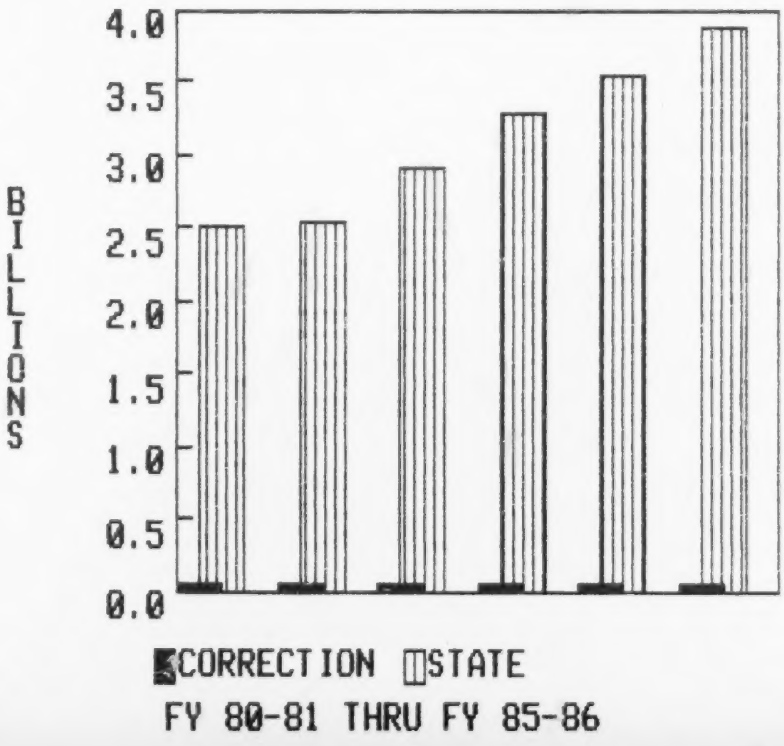
8. Completed design and began construction of the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, a new medium security facility in eastern Colorado.

9. Completed study, program plan, and site evaluation for a 128-bed minimum security facility to replace a 100-bed modular unit on the dairy grounds in Canon City.

APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTION FY1985-86



CORRECTIONS VS STATE EXPENDITURES



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director administers a Department with a $69,000,000 budget, 1400 staff, 3500 inmates, and 4000 offenders under probation and parole supervision. Providing support and reporting directly to the Executive Director for operating the Department of Corrections from the Central Office in Colorado Springs, are four Division Directors and four Office Directors.

Immediately within the Executive Director's Office are the Administrative Officer and the Executive/Staff Assistant who respond and coordinate the numerous requests from the Governor's Office, legislators, citizens, inmates, inmate families, educational institutions, and criminal justice agencies. In addition, the Administrative Officer performs the role of Public Information Officer providing the media relations link for information exchange and communicating policy positions for the Department of Corrections. Also assisting the Executive Director is a Legislative Liaison staff member who reviews and coordinates legislation affecting the department.

Milestones/Future:

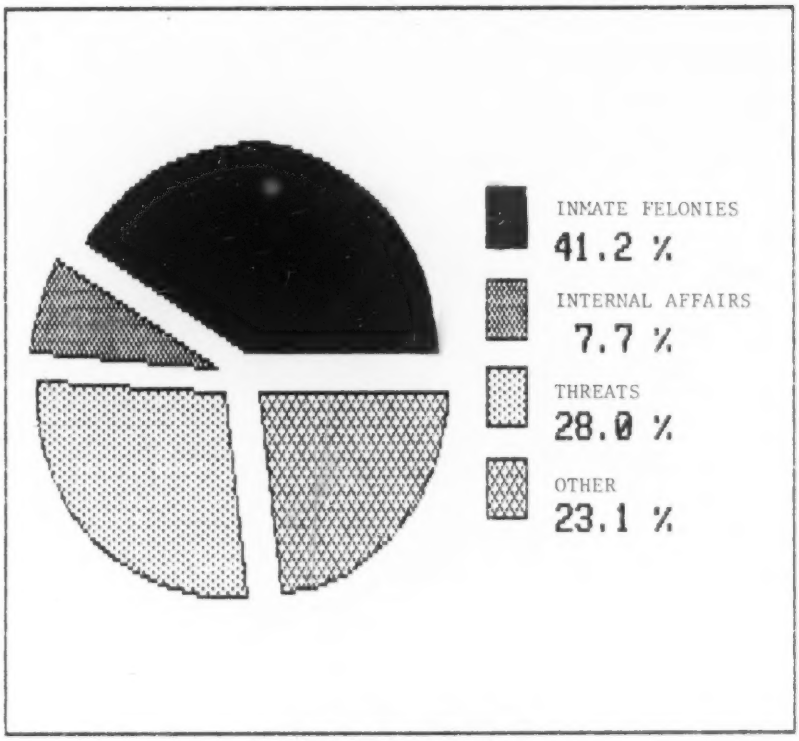
1. The appointment of Walter "Kip" Kautzky as the new Executive Director ended a transition period where John Dempsey, Chief of the Colorado State Patrol, was Acting Director under the previous administration.

2. The increasing inmate population has been managed by short-term temporary additions of modular housing and dormitory expansion. Plans are underway to utilize double-bunking of existing facilities for additional short-term and emergency bedspace. Long-term plans have also begun which will include possible lease purchase options for additional facilities and general fund facility construction.

3. Maintaining reasonable and humane conditions of confinement is a high priority of the Department. It is the intent of this Department to provide the required constitutional conditions within available resources not only in housing, but also in offender programs and health care. Also within this area the resolution of litigation, particularly the "Ramos vs Lamm" suit is a priority of the Department.

4. An important goal of the Department is to house inmates in the least restrictive and most economic environment. To accomplish this goal requires an on-going evaluation to create a credible plan with the utmost care for the protection of the public and sound rationale for inmate placement with agreement and cooperation with local authorities.

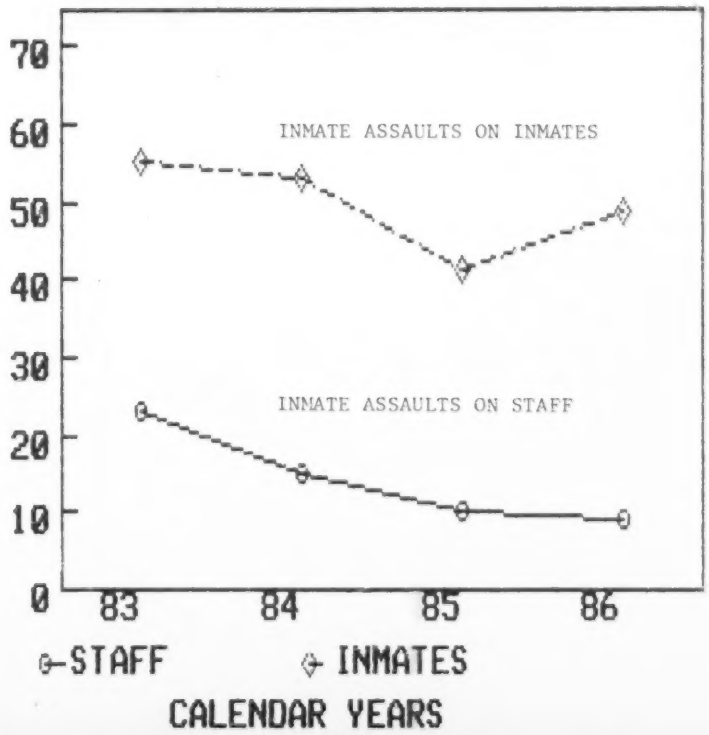
I.G. OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS



JAN-SEPT 1986

INTERNAL AFFAIRS INCLUDE STAFF INVESTIGATIONS.
THREATS INCLUDE STAFF AND PUBLIC.

INMATE ASSAULTIVE INCIDENTS



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of the Inspector General was established to eliminate illegal conduct and reduce mismanagement within the Colorado Department of Corrections.

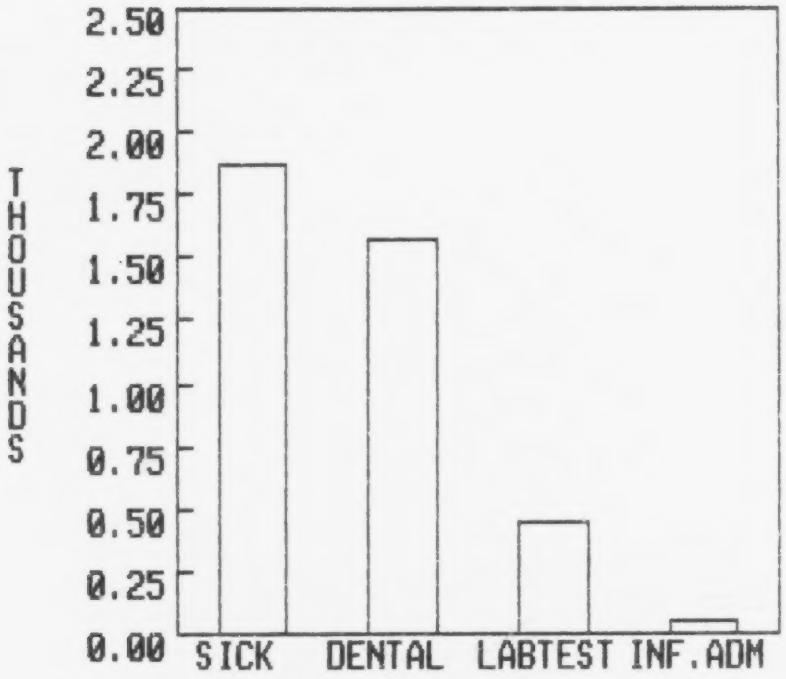
The Inspector General's Office, consisting of three (3) investigators, one (1) staff assistant, and an Inspector General, is responsible for monitoring and reviewing all programs and functions within the Department of Corrections. It is empowered to conduct such inquiries, audits, inspections, and surveys as necessary to ensure compliance with law, State policy, and department regulations and directives. Further, the office investigates or assures that investigations are conducted and monitored in all cases in which criminal conduct is alleged on the part of any employee or inmate, where substantial breach of policy or regulation is alleged, and where allegations are made concerning physical abuse of inmates by staff. The office reviews reports on the use of force as required by Department of Corrections regulation and makes recommendations to the Executive Director if action is needed.

Milestones/Future:

The Inspector General's Office is currently attempting to establish a computerized program of the Inspector General "Alert" system which will flag cases where an inmate has made threats to a victim, witness, lawyer, judge, or other persons. This program is scheduled to be functional on or before July 1, 1987. Other Inspector General cases will also be computerized, not all of which will be accessible except through the office computer.

Investigations conducted for the first nine (9) months of 1986 include seventy-five (75) felony investigations, fourteen (14) internal affairs investigations, forty-two (42) other investigations, and fifty-one (51) alert notifications.

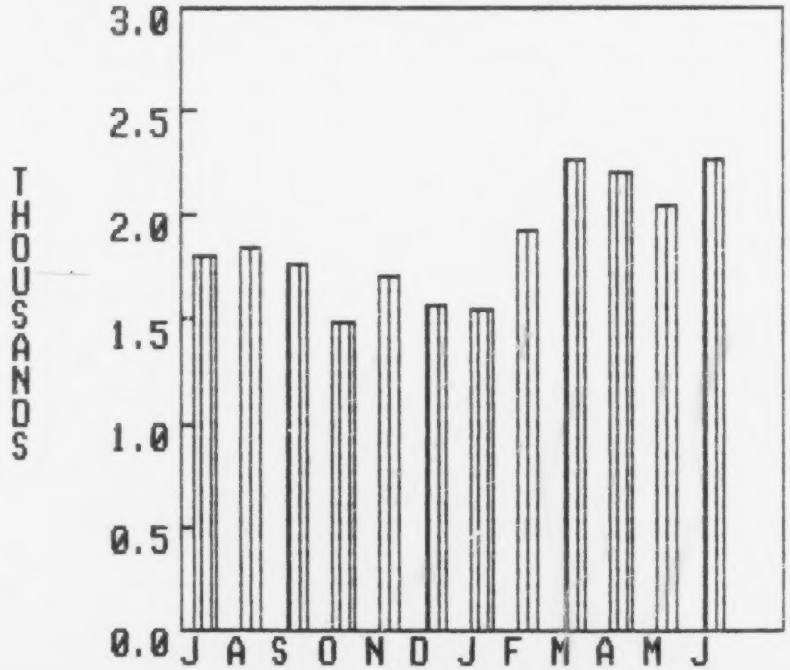
MEDICAL CONTACTS



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

DATA BASED ON FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES.

DEPARTMENT SICKLINE VISITS BY MONTH



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

OFFICE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services within the Department of Corrections embraces a range of services including ambulatory care (care you would find in a doctor's clinic), hospital and emergency care. Dental screening and basic dental care are also provided to inmates. Mental health treatment, crisis intervention, and psychiatric hospitalization along with drug and alcohol counseling are available in every correctional facility.

The goal of Health Services is to provide a level and range of services consistent with constitutional requirements. In order to achieve this goal, inmates living in any one of our correctional facilities can expect to find a full range of health services.

A medical dispensary is located in each major correctional facility. It is the center of physical health care and is analogous to a doctor's office in a local community. The dispensary is staffed with a full-time physician's assistant and 16 hours of nursing coverage. A physician is available on a part-time basis for direct care and to provide supervision for the physician's assistant. Services provided in each dispensary are:

1. Daily sickline and appointment visits for medical care.

2. Emergency care of a non-life-threatening situation is provided in the dispensary, while life-threatening emergencies are stabilized and transported to a nearby hospital emergency room.

3. Routine dental care is provided in most dispensaries by a dentist, and in some cases by an expanded duty dental assistant.

X-ray, pharmacy, optometry, medical records, and laboratory services are provided centrally and act as a back-up to each dispensary. Finally, inmates needing overnight care are provided this service in the Territorial facility infirmary and, if hospital care is needed, the Colorado State Hospital generally provides hospital services.

Each major facility has a mental health team that is usually comprised of a psychologist, a social worker, a part-time psychiatrist, and a drug and alcohol counselor. These facility mental health teams provide crisis intervention services, individual treatment to selected inmates, and group therapy to a variety of inmates with specially identified problems. In a way, the mental health team in each facility is like a mental health center providing service to that correctional community.

Mental Health also provides several special services and will probably be developing more in the near future. A crisis treatment program is located in the infirmary and

the Colorado State Hospital provides intensive psychiatric inpatient care for inmates suffering from serious mental problems.

In addition to drug and alcohol treatment, a very active A.A. program is available in every major facility. It involves some 600 inmates per week and a variety of community volunteers.

Finally, a specialized program to treat sex offenders is available in most facilities. A continuum of treatment/ supervision for sex offenders is currently being implemented and tested in the Denver Metro area.

Dental services are provided throughout the system in each facility; however, a thorough screening and initial treatment service is provided to each incoming inmate with the hope of heading off serious dental problems the inmate might have while residing in the correctional system.

Maintaining quality care at reasonable cost is partly related to the fact that health services is coordinated throughout the system. The medical and mental health record follows each inmate as he/she moves through the correctional system to assure a continuity of health care. Central planning for staffing needs, needs for specialty services, and overall quality control have been greatly enhanced through the creation of a department-wide health authority.

Milestones/Future:

During FY86 the Department confronted the issue of AIDS for the first time. Screening was initiated on all incoming inmates in December of 1985. As of June 30, 1986, 800 incoming inmates had been screened with seven subsequently identified as HIV - seropositive. A Governor's Order required isolation and an intense process of planning and training ensued. Finally, separate housing for HIV seropositive inmates was developed and Colorado became one of four state systems that screened and separated HIV seropositive inmates.

Staff and services have grown and changed dramatically during the last five years. These changes, some of which were court mandated, have resulted in new program development, new staffing and staff training. Also, there have been a variety of upgrading efforts in medical records, policies and procedures, facilities and equipment. Given the concomitant growth in the prison population and facilities, these changes have challenged and encouraged staff to remain open to new ideas and ways of delivering service while maintaining a professional level of services offered to inmates.

The next few years will involve growth of the correctional system and health services must meet the challenge of providing economical, but quality health services.

Services like the centralized pharmacy with computerized

controls have already proved to be an economical means for meeting the pharmacy needs of the system.

During the next year a return to a remodeled infirmary will also increase quality while allowing for same-day surgery and other cost-cutting procedures. Effective and economical services will be a guiding principle for health service planning in the near future.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC/LEGAL AFFAIRS

This office is responsible for the administration and maintenance of a Legal Access Plan to meet constitutional standards, thereby, reducing or averting lawsuits and placing the Department on a more defensible posture on civil rights and habeas corpus issues. Also, this office is responsible for promoting a working coalition in matters of policy, operation, legislation, and other areas of mutual concern between the Department and the county sheriffs and commissioners. Further, the office works toward enhancing the delivery of program services through volunteerism; acts as the Affirmative Action Officer and assists the personnel office in the pro-active recruitment of ethnic minorities and women; coordinates a student intern/practicum program; administers the offender grievance system; and serves as liaison with the Attorney General's Office.

Milestones/Future:

For resolution of the Ramos v. Lamm court case the Office of Public/Legal Affairs developed compliance with the monitoring and auditing process of this case by implementing a legal access plan. This legal access plan was implemented system-wide even though the budget was appropriated for only a few facilities stipulated in the case. Within this legal access plan a full scale recording system of law libraries and legal service utilization was developed and implemented in FY 1985-86. In another case, Goetz v. Department of Corrections, that involved the Rifle Correctional Center living conditions, a monitoring system was developed and implemented to assist management in attaining compliance with the consent order.

In the area of affirmative action, this office developed a review process to achieve compliance with protective class hiring requirements; developed and updated affirmative action plans; and co-sponsored the first state-wide EEO/Affirmative Action Conference.

The office provided technical assistance to several counties in their plans for a regional jail and assisted another county in a condition suit filed by the ACLU. In the future, this office will strive to complete the following tasks:

1. Develop a comprehensive training program throughout the Department on EEO/Affirmative Action issues.

2. Develop a monitoring and auditing system of facility conditions to avert further conditions of confinement lawsuits, including a uniform fire safety program in conjunction with the Division of Fire Safety.

3. Develop a more comprehensive volunteer program including a system of recruit-

ment orientation and training of volunteers and staff in order to expand the delivery of programs and enhance the management of inmates.

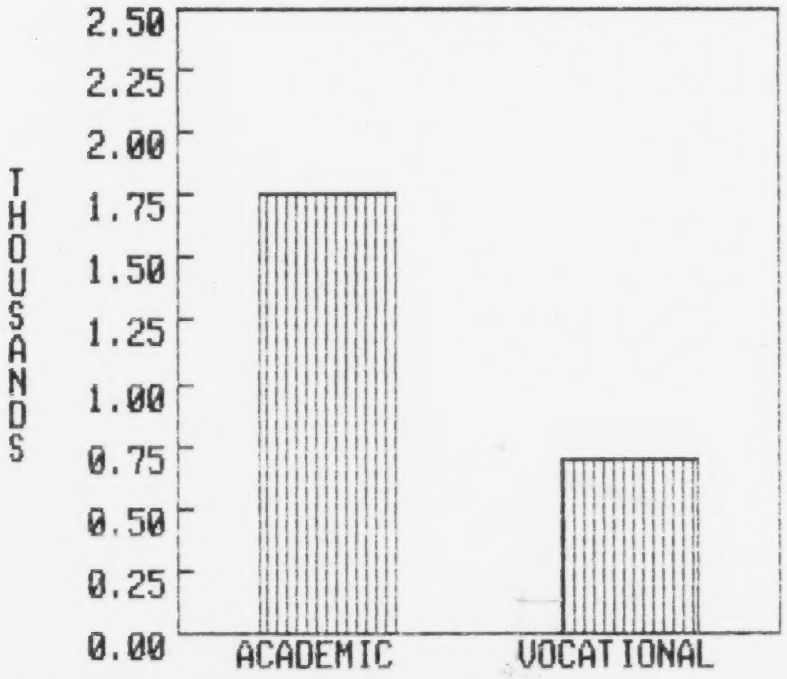
4. Introduce for consideration, consolidation of transportation and standards for confinement.

5. Develop a computerized tracking and record-logging system in the areas of inmate access to courts, program utilization, and offender grievance system which will provide for immediate response to claims of deprivation.

6. Develop a standardized agreement and process between the Department and universities or colleges for a more formalized student internship/ practicum program.

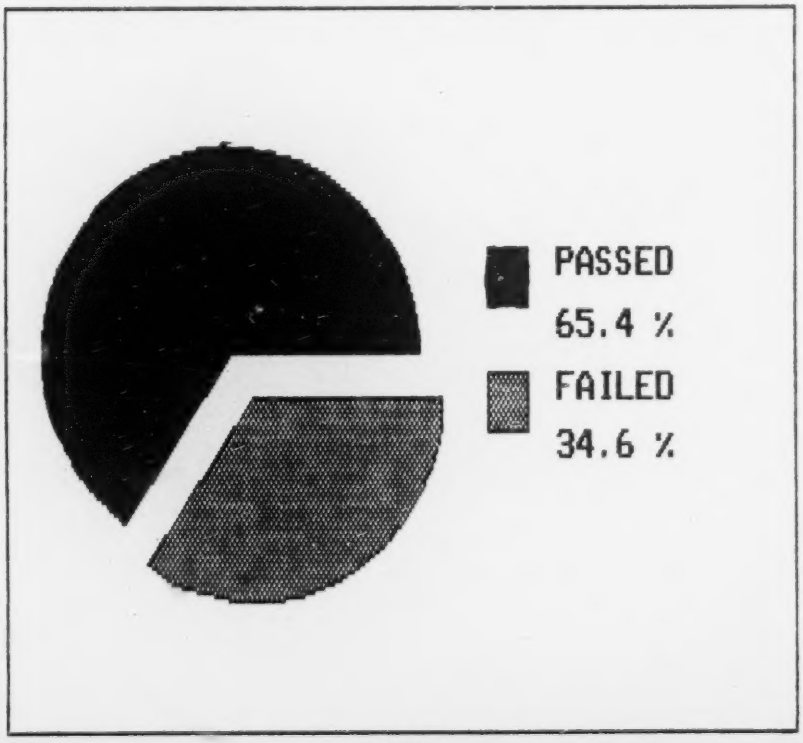
7. Computerize the offender grievance record for more current accountability.

STUDENTS SERVED BY PROGRAM



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

GENERAL EDUCATION DIPLOMA STATISTICS



1986

OFFICE OF PROGRAM SERVICES

The Office of Program Services works to coordinate and integrate inmate service programs provided throughout the Department. These programs include academic education, vocational training, recreation, libraries, religion, and volunteers. Developing program continuity and standardization is a priority mission of the office.

Special focus is placed on assessing inmate needs and developing new, innovative programs to meet those needs. This includes extensive use of outside resources such as interns, volunteers, grants, donations, etc., in providing programs. Pilot and experimental projects will be developed and given special emphasis in order to determine what will and will not work in corrections.

Program planning, along with the development of integrated programs within the system, is a high priority of the office.

All Department of Corrections facilities include a recreational program for inmates. Major facilities have full-time recreational staff, while minimum security facilities rely on community based programs and are coordinated by staff assigned to other duties. Programs include both active and passive recreation with the major emphasis on teaching inmates how to constructively use their leisure time. Efforts in this program area will be directed toward standardizing formal recreational programs and enhancing other programs at minimum security facilities.

Religious programs are available to all inmates and are provided by staff on contractual and volunteer arrangements. In addition to regular Sunday services, bible study programs, prayer groups, and discussion group programs are offered. Special volunteer programs are also offered throughout the year.

General reading libraries are available to inmates in all facilities. As required by State statute, the State Librarian in the Colorado Department of Education provides four full-time librarians to oversee operations in our major institutional libraries. Staff make a conscientious effort to survey inmates as to reading material preference. Additional programs are presented through the library services, such as travelogue movies, special interest programs, and outside lecture series. The Department libraries participate in the federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) program to obtain funding for programs and materials. Department libraries show circulation rates higher than public libraries throughout the State.

The Department strives to systematically provide work, training, education, and other services at both the institutional and community levels, to assist the inmates in their

progression through the correctional system and back into society. As such, the Education Department strives for a holistic approach so as to provide the participants the opportunity to develop their psychological and physical well-being, social values, occupational skills, communication skills, and work habits.

Approximately 55 academic and vocational instructors deliver the educational services to nearly 2400 students per year. Students receive educational services in the following areas:

1. Adult Basic Education (ABE) provides the development of an Individual Education Plan (IEP) for those inmates falling in the 0-8 grade placement range and those inmates with learning disabilities. This program emphasizes remedial reading and mathematics.

Upon reaching 9th grade placement, and completion of the ABE portion of IEP and/or progressing/coping positively with identified learning disabilities, the inmate is recommended to the Adult Proficiency Level Program.

2. Adult Proficiency Level Program (APL) provides life coping skills in occupational knowledge, consumer economics, community resources, health, and government and law.

After taking a post-test and functioning at a ninth grade level, the inmate is recommended for the General Education Diploma Program.

3. General Education Diploma Program (GED) provides a curriculum to prepare the inmate to pass the GED in the areas of writing skills, social studies, science, reading, and mathematics.

Upon successful completion of the GED examination, the inmate is recommended for movement into the Vocational Education Program or work assignment in Correctional Industries.

4. Vocational Education (VE) is provided through the Trades Place Vocational School (TPVS). The TPVS conducts vocational education and training in program areas most compatible with student needs and job placement capabilities. The TPVS works to equip trainees (inmates) with job entry skills with which they are able to acquire meaningful employment and assume a beneficial position in society. The goals of Vocational Education are:

1. To provide a high quality standard in the delivery of all vocational programs offered by the Area Vocational School.

2. To achieve standardization in program design and quality through:

(a) Program approval by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education.

(b) Commendable relations with the business and industrial world.

(c) Periodic comprehensive program reviews.

3. To ensure that program

content is in line with the needs of industry, and that those successfully completing a program are indeed prepared to enter the world of work.

4. To provide post-secondary level vocational training that is respected and recognized for transfer into other institutions offering compatible training.

5. To achieve a true "Open Entry-Open Exit" status for all programs adaptable to the concept, and establish programs with no term limitations which may hamper slow/fast learners.

6. To maintain fiscal responsibility throughout the vocational school and to maintain auditable records for a period of five (5) years.

7. To develop new programs as inmate population grows and needs increase.

8. Recommend movement into related facility job assignments or related Correctional Industry work assignments upon receiving a vocational credential for program completion.

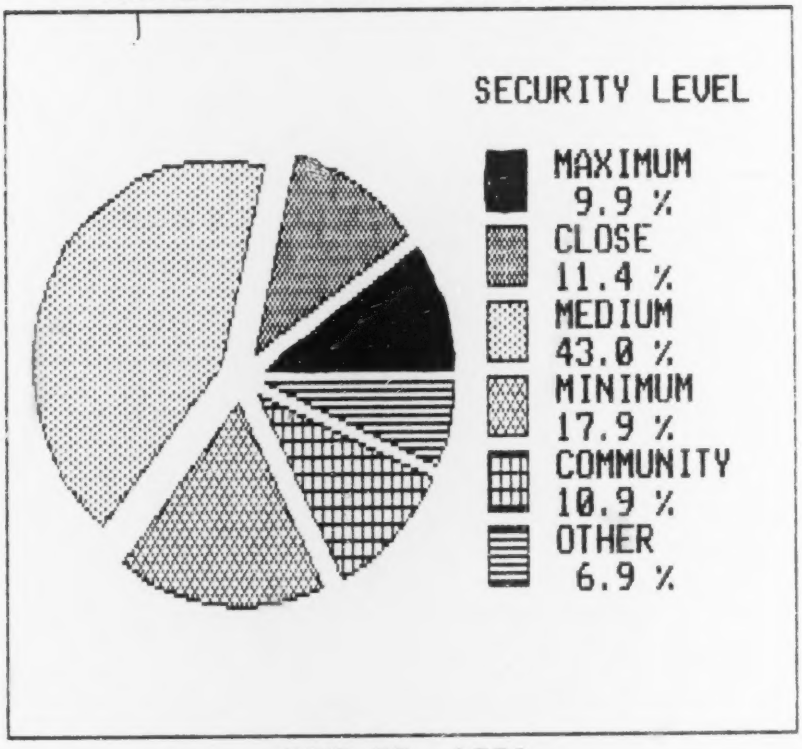
Milestones/Future:

Efforts will continue to build an integrated program service delivery system which will provide continuity of services from facility to facility. Implementation of a needs assessment system will greatly facilitate this effort. Program planning for the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (Ordway) will be a top priority. Efforts will also be directed toward pre-release programming.

The Department of Corrections is currently experiencing unprecedented inmate population growth. With this growth, the demand for more meaningful programs is acute for inmate activity. Education (academic and vocational) is a primary program in the Department of Corrections and, as such, will experience substantial expansion as a result of this population growth. During the period July, 1986 through January, 1988, education classes and student capacity are projected to increase by nearly 40%.

Continued expansion and improvement of the Department's educational system will be emphasized as this area is critical to improving inmate employability skills.

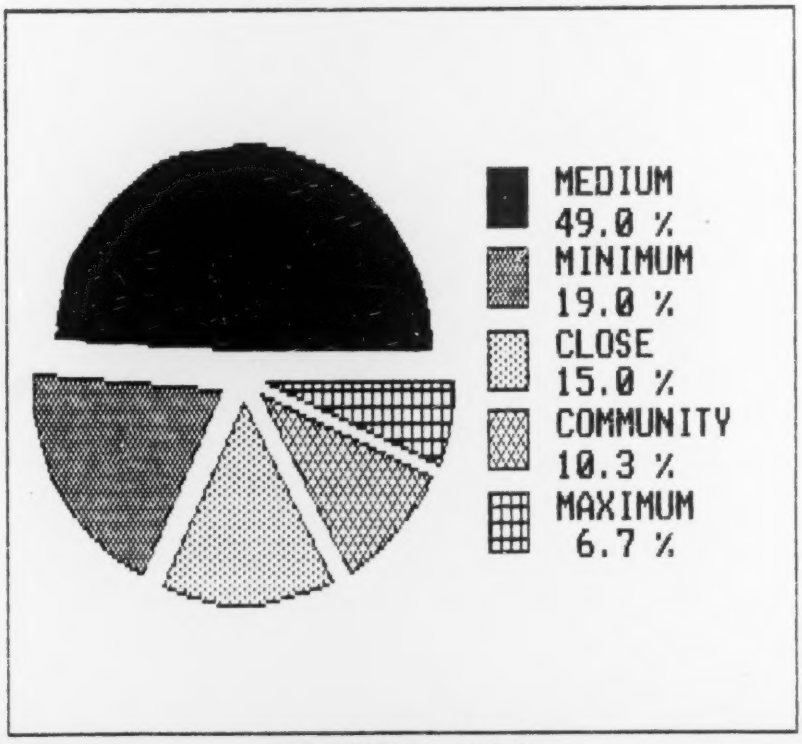
FACILITY SECURITY DISTRIBUTION



JUNE 30, 1986

NOTE: OTHER INCLUDES THE FEMALE FACILITY AND THE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT.

INMATE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTIONS



FEBRUARY 1986

OFFICE OF OFFENDER SERVICES

Offender Services is responsible for the administration of a range of inmate management systems including: Reception and Diagnostic Center, inmate classification, population management, disciplinary case management, time computation, records, release operations, fugitive operations, and institutional interstate transfers.

The goal of Offender Services is to provide efficient administrative support to the overall functions of the Department and thereby contribute to public safety.

The initial entry point for all newly sentenced offenders and parole violators is the Reception and Diagnostic Center in Canon City. With a capacity of 120, this unit operates continuously to provide initial assessment and evaluation services and to coordinate initial medical and mental health services.

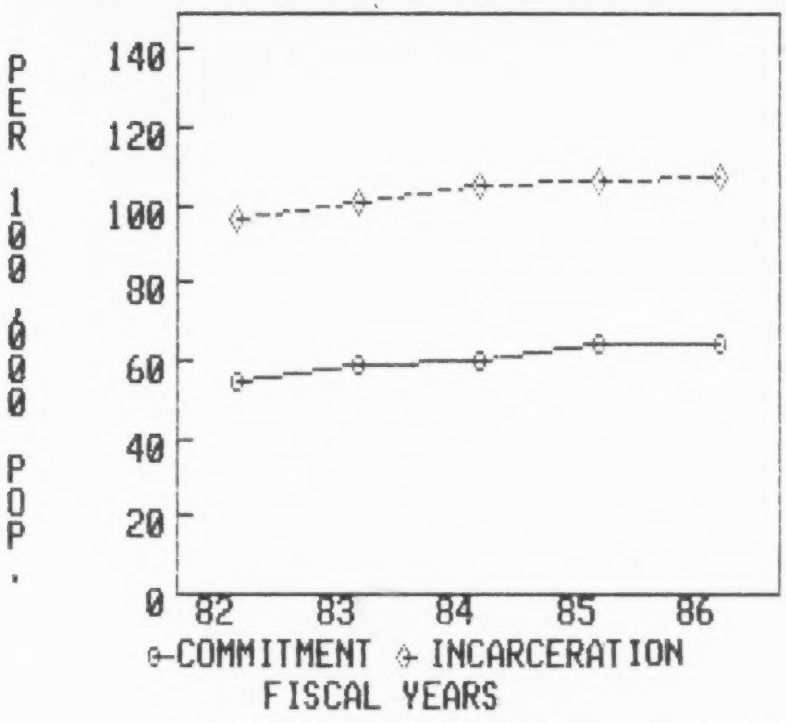
Following evaluation, the inmate leaves the Reception and Diagnostic Center with a newly created case management file containing a detailed criminal history, psychological and social history, as well as information needed to manage the offender at their assigned facility. This extensive evaluative process is generally completed within two weeks from admission and is also provided to the sentencing court as an information supplement to sentencing reconsideration decisions.

Population management and inmate classification involve the assignment of inmates to appropriate facilities throughout the correctional system based on available bedspace, security, and program considerations, as well as authorization of variances to the facility criteria. This area includes management of the State-wide jail backlog, intake into the Reception and Diagnostic Center, and movement among all facilities (including community corrections) housing inmates within the State. A related area managed by Offender Services is institutional interstate transfers. These cases involve the transfer of inmates from and to the State of Colorado pursuant to the Interstate Corrections Compacts.

The inmate disciplinary system represents the quasi-judicial aspect of correctional management. The Department, through the Code of Penal Discipline, establishes rules that must be followed by all inmates in the system. Procedures providing for full, fair hearings, as well as appropriate sanctions in the case of rule violation, are contained in the Code of Penal Discipline. Offender Services is responsible for overall management and auditing of the system.

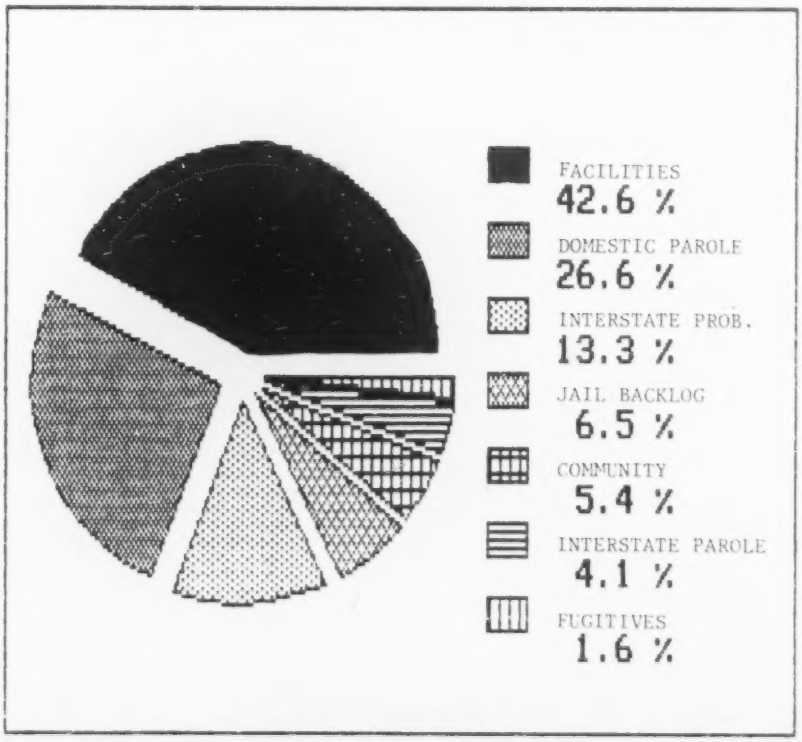
Case management involves the individualized program planning and ongoing evaluation process by an assigned case manager for every inmate committed to the Department.

COMMITMENT AND INCARCERATION RATES



Note: Commitment rate is the ratio of new commitments per 100,000 State population. Incarceration rate is the average number of incarcerated inmates per 100,000 State population.

CLIENT POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



JUNE 30, 1986

Areas covered in this process include: work, academic/vocational, mental health, medical, leisure time, pre-release, conduct and specialized areas as needed. Overall management and auditing of the system is handled by Offender Services.

Time computation involves the calculation of inmate parole eligibility dates and discharge dates. Since there are a variety of laws related to time computation, an inmate may be subject to various calculation systems. The time computation office is responsible to assure that different sentences are appropriately integrated and that both the inmate and the correctional system have current information regarding the time status of all offenders (including parolees).

Release operations provide support services to the entire Department to assure that cases are presented to the Colorado State Board of Parole for their decision-making on a timely basis. This unit also coordinates the transfer of offenders from one status to another when they are paroled from facilities or when they discharge their sentence.

Records services are provided for both current and past offenders. A working file is maintained at the facility or parole region for all offenders in the system. A central file is also maintained on all offenders. For those offenders who have discharged their sentence, a records history section maintains such records to support outside law enforcement inquiries, as well as to provide information to the Department in the event of a recommitment.

Fugitive operations provides support to facilities and parole regions in cases of escape or absconding from parole. Through an ongoing process of coordination within the Department and outside law enforcement agencies, nearly all fugitives are returned to the custody of the Department.

Milestones/Future:

1. Development of an integrated needs assessment program to enhance program placement.

2. Management of expanded population levels. This goal includes the acceleration of intake when new facilities become operational (e.g. Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility).

DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES

This division has the responsibility of the overall administration of seven major correctional facilities and two minimum security centers. Of the seven major facilities, five facilities are located in the Canon City area, one in Buena Vista and one currently being constructed in Ordway.

Additionally, this division has administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Department's Intensive Labor Program, Institutional Support Services, Physical Plant Maintenance, and Dietetic Services.

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility:

To Be Opened:	July 1, 1987
Capacity:	742
Population:	Males
Security:	Medium

The Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility is currently under construction. It is architecturally patterned with an indirect podular design. Originally, it was designed to house 500 offenders, but was modified to house an additional 242 inmates. Completion date for the additional 242 cells is tentatively scheduled for January, 1988.

Once operational, the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility will have a wide range of programs available to inmates including: academic and vocational education, food preparation, maintenance, laundry services, library, agriculture, and an intensive labor program. The new facility is located on 480 acres near Ordway, Colorado, approximately 160 miles southeast of Denver. Construction costs will total $42,000,000.

Buena Vista Correctional Facility:

Opened:	1890's
Present Capacity:	735
Security:	Medium
Population:	Males

Originally opened in the 1890's, this facility presently holds the largest population within the Department.

The Buena Vista Correctional Facility has many educational and vocational programs available to inmates, as well as a wide variety of work programs and work assignments. Situated near the Continental Divide, this institution stands alone, some 125 miles southwest of Denver. It sits 2 miles south of the city of Buena Vista.

Centennial Correctional Facility

Opened:	1980
Present Capacity:	336
Security:	Maximum
Population:	Males

The Centennial Correctional Facility is one of the newest institutions in the Department. It has an indirect podular design, and houses three different categories of maximum security inmates: administrative segregation, general population, and

protective custody. It was constructed to replace the old maximum security prison cells that were closed by court order. Programs and work assignments for inmates have been somewhat restrictive due to limited space and budget constraints. However, approximately 90% of the inmate population have program or work assignments. Of the seven major adult facilities in the Department, Centennial is the only maximum security institution.

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility:

Opened:	1876
Renovated:	FY's 84-85 and 85-86
Present Capacity: (Includes Diagnostic and Reception Center)	643
Population:	Males
Security:	Medium

The Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility, sometimes referred to as "Old Max" was constructed in the 1870's with inmate labor. It originally opened as a territorial prison, and housed prisoners from Colorado and surround ng states. Territorial is noted for past riots and escapes. A major riot occurred in 1929, in which eight guards were killed. In 1947, twelve men escaped resulting in the death of two escapees.

Recent renovation of Territorial will provide the Department with a "special needs" housing unit for inmates requiring specialized treatment and management. In addition, Territorial will provide special housing for inmates, being diagnosed as having HIV virus (AIDS).

Colorado Women's Correctional Facility:

Opened:	1968
Present Capacity:	124
Security:	Minimum to Maximum
Population:	Females

The Colorado Women's Correctional Facility has the distinction of being the only Department facility housing offenders with classifications ranging from minimum to maximum custody. It was constructed with a dormitory design having three (3) wings of 30-beds each, plus an infirmary, handicapped living area, and administrative segregation. Construction cost of the women's facility was approximately $1,200,000.

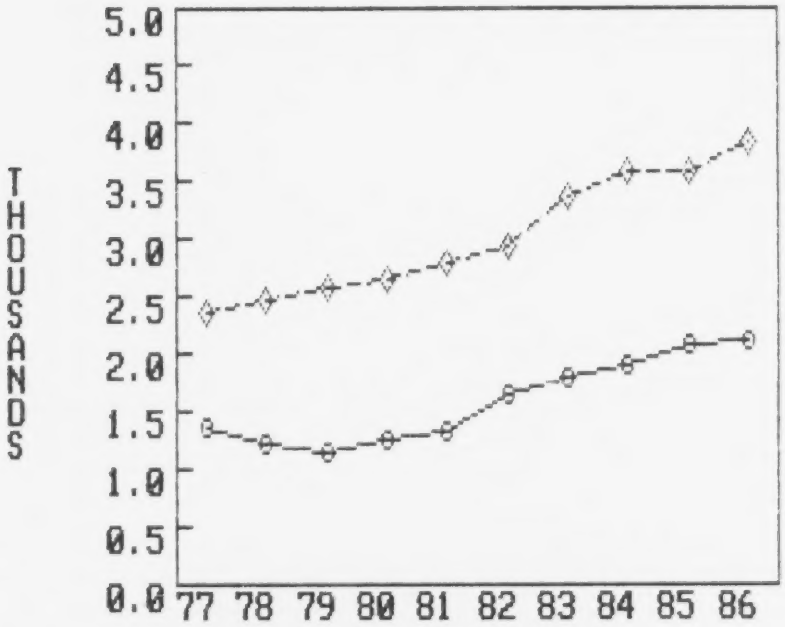
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility has a wide variety of educational and work programs for the inmates. In addition to these, there are non-traditional programs for the inmates, including a vocational educational maintenance program, a Correctional Industries calf-rearing program and an agricultural Intensive Labor Program.

The facility has recently expanded to accommodate 124 inmates, due to an increase in the female population. A double-wide trailer now provides the additional temporary beds.

Fremont Correctional Facility:

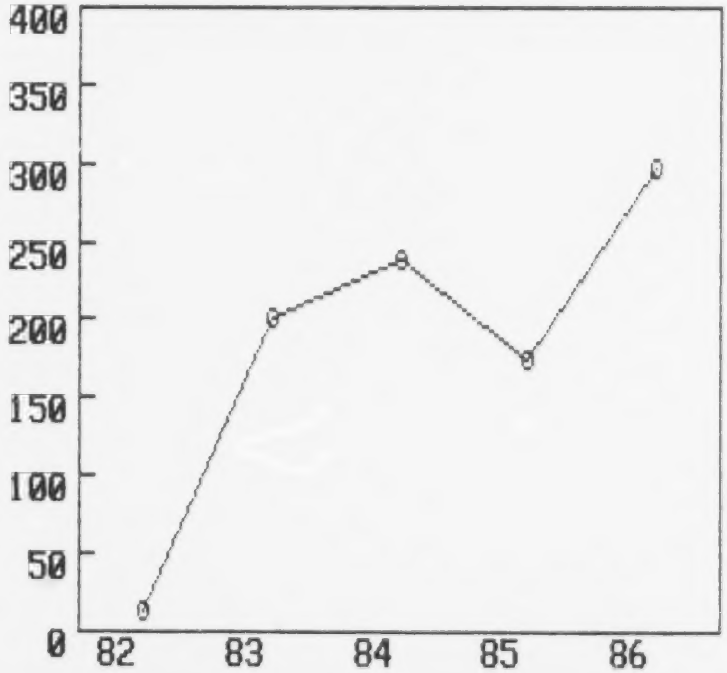
Opened:	1959
Present Capacity:	656
Population:	Males
Security:	Medium

INMATE ADMISSIONS AND POPULATION



FISCAL YEARS 1976-77 THRU 1985-86

INMATE JAIL BACKLOG AVERAGE POPULATION



FISCAL YEARS FY81-82 THRU FY1985-86

Construction of the Fremont Correctional Facility began in 1955 and was accomplished with inmate labor. The Inmate Services Building and Front Gate were constructed between 1959 and 1962. Fremont Correctional Facility is the oldest unit in the East Canon City correctional complex.

The living units are comprised of two large, three tiered cellhouses, a two-story dormitory and a 57-bed temporary modular unit. In addition, there are 18 live-outs (inmates living outside the facility perimeter) assigned to Fremont. The facility offers a wide variety of programs and work assignments for inmates, and is frequently referred to as the "working facility."

This unit provides core services to Centennial and Shadow Mountain facilities, including laundry and food preparation and delivery. Over 4,350 meals are prepared each day in the Fremont kitchen. Due to the need for additional bedspace, Fremont has double-bunked 75 dormitory rooms.

Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility:

Opened:	1981
Present Capacity:	384
Population:	Males
Security:	Close

Construction of Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility began in 1979, and the facility was opened for occupancy in January, 1981. The Division of Correctional Industries was the primary contractor and labor was provided by inmates.

Cost for construction of the facility was approximately $6,200,000. Programs are somewhat limited at the facility, however, some vocational and academic assignments are available, as well as the Correctional Industries office furniture production program.

Four-Mile Modular Unit:

Opened:	1983
Present Capacity:	100
Population:	Males
Security:	Minimum

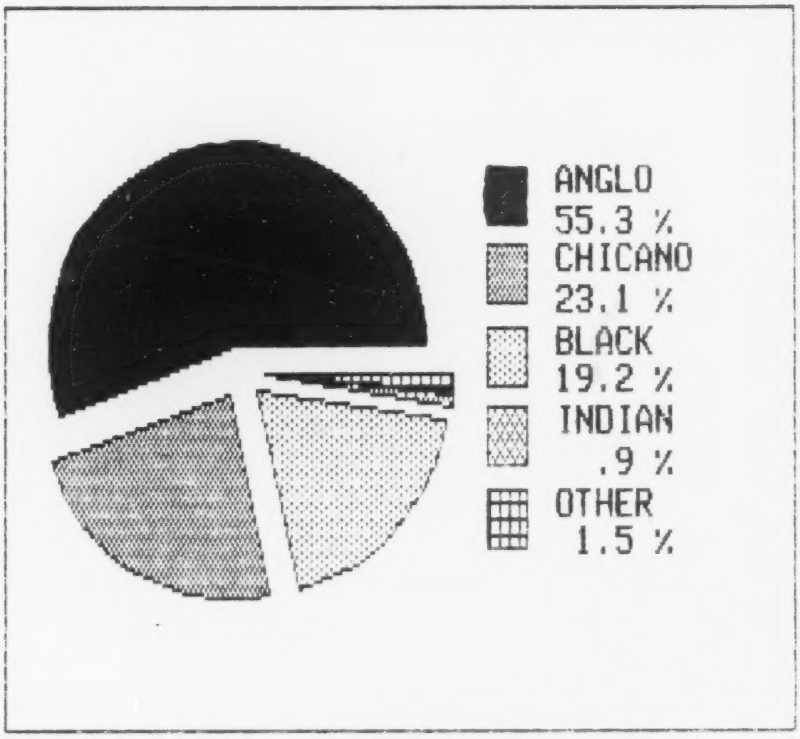
With a need for additional bedspace, Four-Mile Modular Unit was established and became operational in September, 1983, to house 52 minimum security inmates. On September 1, 1985, the unit was expanded to house an additional 48 inmates, bringing the total capacity to 100. Organizationally, the unit is under the administration of Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility. Program assignments at the Four-Mile Unit are broken into four categories: Industries dairy program, labor projects, support services, and miscellaneous programs. The modular units are being leased at a cost of $133,000 annually.

Skyline Correctional Center:

Opened:	1959
Present Capacity:	138
Population:	Males
Security:	Minimum

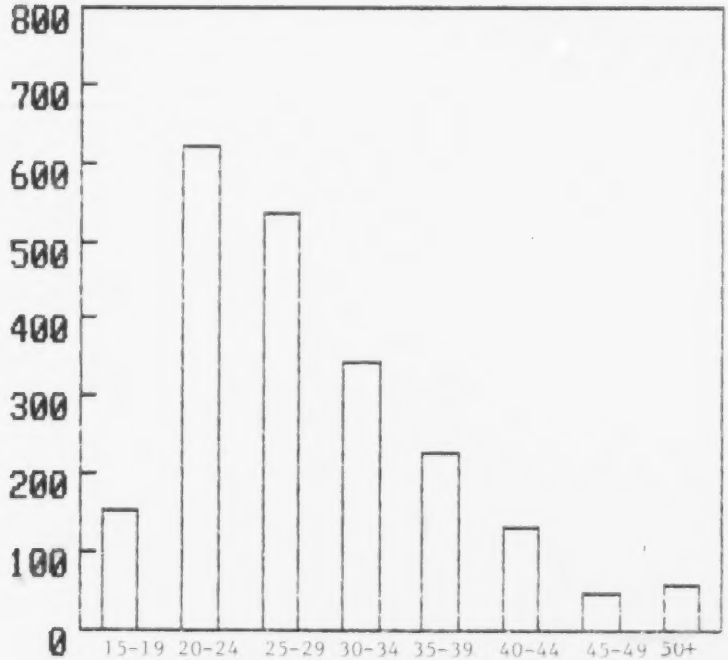
Skyline Correctional Center, originally the "Pre-Parole Release Center," was built in 1959 and operated and managed by the Colorado Department of Parole.

NEW ADMISSIONS ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION



FISCAL YEAR FY1985-86

NEW ADMISSIONS AGE DISTRIBUTION



FISCAL YEAR FY1985-86

The unit was transferred to Adult Services in 1975, and now serves as housing for 138 minimum security male inmates under the organizational administration of the Colorado Women's Correctional Facility. As constructed, the Skyline Center had approximately 25,000 square feet and cost $250,000 to build.

Inmates at SCC have a variety of self-help programs available. Job assignments include library services, maintenance, food service, agricultural work projects, and intensive labor.

Milestones/Future:

1. Groundbreaking for the new Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility occurred on November 11, 1985. Upon completion, the facility will house 742 medium security male inmates.

2. The first of two renovated cellhouses at Territorial opened and became operational on September 15, 1986. The added bedspace helped to temporarily reduce the backlog of Corrections' inmates in the county jails. The second renovated living unit opened on October 15, 1986, bringing the total number of added beds to 378.

3. During FY 85-86, the Division of Adult Services reached an all-time high inmate population at the adult facilities. Figures reflect the total number of inmates at adult facilities to be 2748 at the end of FY 85-86.

Given the level of existing resources, both fiscal and personnel within the Division of Adult Services, guidelines concerning its overall operation have been established for goals that will, hopefully, be accomplished over the next four years. Management skills in this effort, will involve all levels of staff at each adult facility.

Projects identified and selected to be accomplished during this time period include the following:

1. Staff Uniforms

Presently, new employees are provided with initial uniform issue at no cost, but are responsible for maintenance and replacement costs. A uniform allowance for line staff required to wear uniforms would greatly enhance the professional appearance of the uniformed staff.

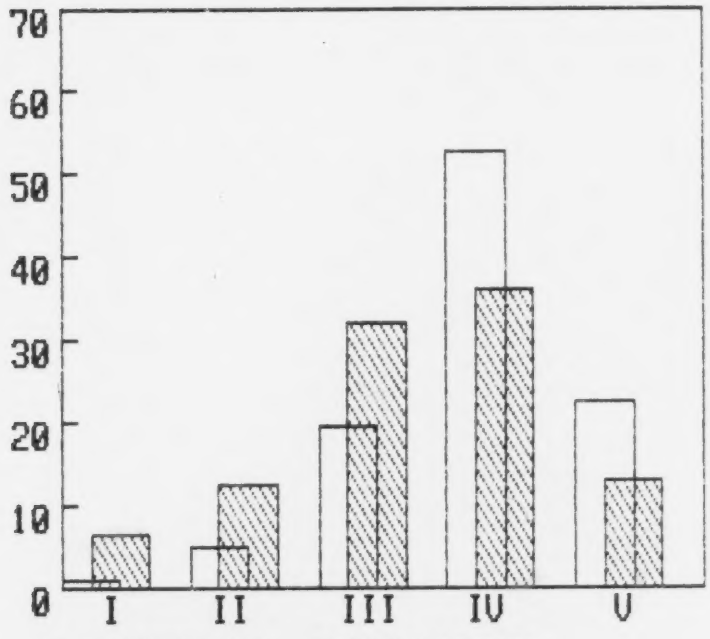
2. Emergency/Crisis Negotiating Teams

There is a definite need to develop, through staff selection and training, centralized negotiating teams to provide intervention during emergency situations at the adult facilities and correctional centers. The Department recently received NIC training in "Hostage Negotiations" that was conducted at the Training Center. Thirty-six Department staff completed the training, some of whom could serve as ongoing facility trainers for staff.

3. Physical Fitness Standards for Correctional Personnel

The Department has never had any structured physical fitness standards for correc-

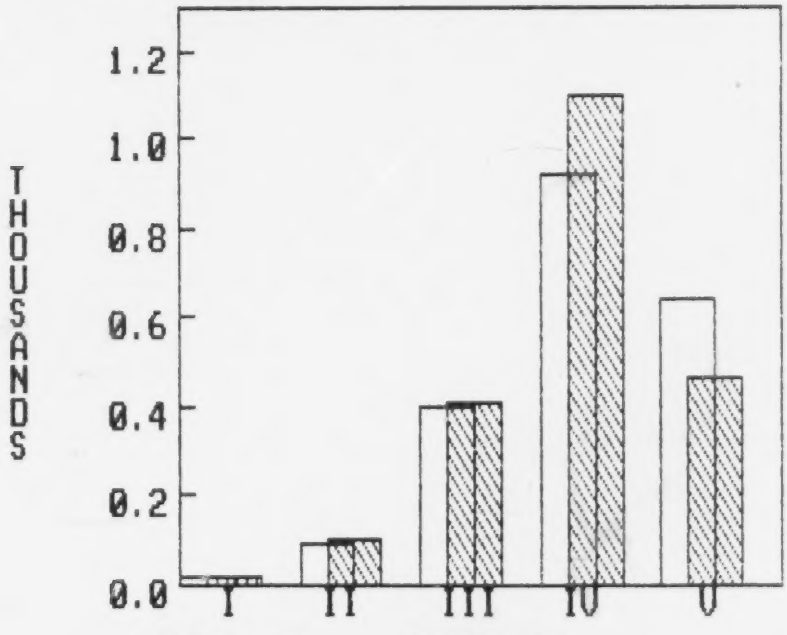
CLASS OF FELON DISTRIBUTION



ADMISSIONS POPULATION

ADMISSIONS= FY8586 POPULATION= 7/85

NEW ADMISSIONS FELON DISTRIBUTION



FY84-85 FY85-86

FISCAL YEARS FY84-85 VS FY85-86

tional personnel. During the next three years, new physical fitness standards will be developed and implemented for correctional personnel at all levels. Standards of fitness applicable to correctional staff will vary, depending on type of job assignments.

4. Security and Program Audits

Since 1981, security audits have been conducted at the adult facilities and correctional centers. However, it has been determined that in order to provide a more complete method of operational reporting, the inspections should include other programs, including, but not limited to: physical plant maintenance, food service, postal service, etc. A new inspection form will be developed for use in future facility program/operation audits.

5. Inmate Transportation Services

The problem of transporting prisoners throughout the Department's many facilities and camps has been ongoing for many years. It is, at minimum, a very complex problem which will require much planning and fiscal resources to solve. Such planning will be accomplished by a task force comprised of administrative staff from all facilities and camps. This plan will enhance the Department's ability to move inmates to all facilities and camps utilizing an efficient, well-managed transportation system.

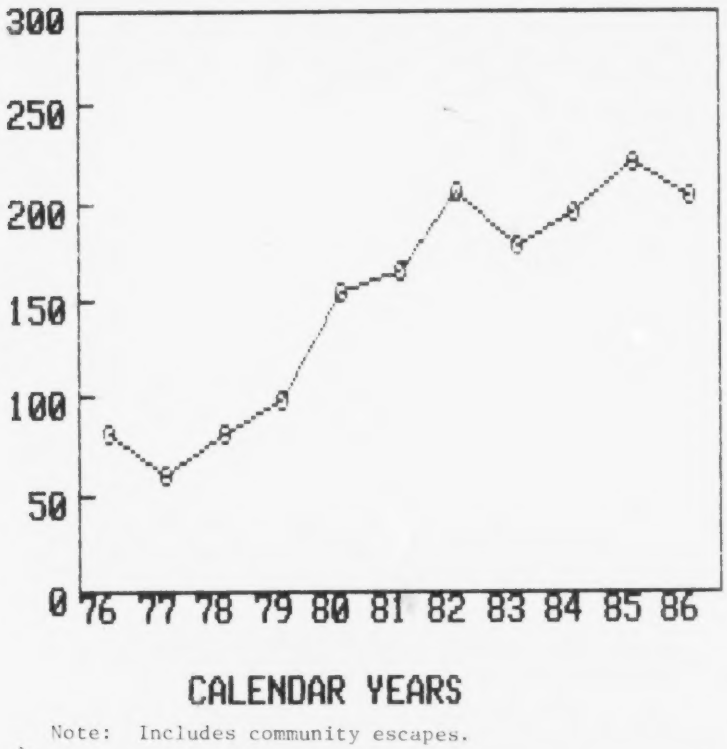
6. Staff Training

The Department of Corrections training department has been unable to provide the required annual 40-hours of in-service training for all staff. It is believed that such technical talent required to conduct in-service training is available at facilities throughout our system. Appropriate training classes will be developed for applicability to our Department staff and will be administered by existing facility training personnel. This program should help ease the workload on the training center, thereby enhancing the total training program.

7. Equality of Programming for Female Offenders

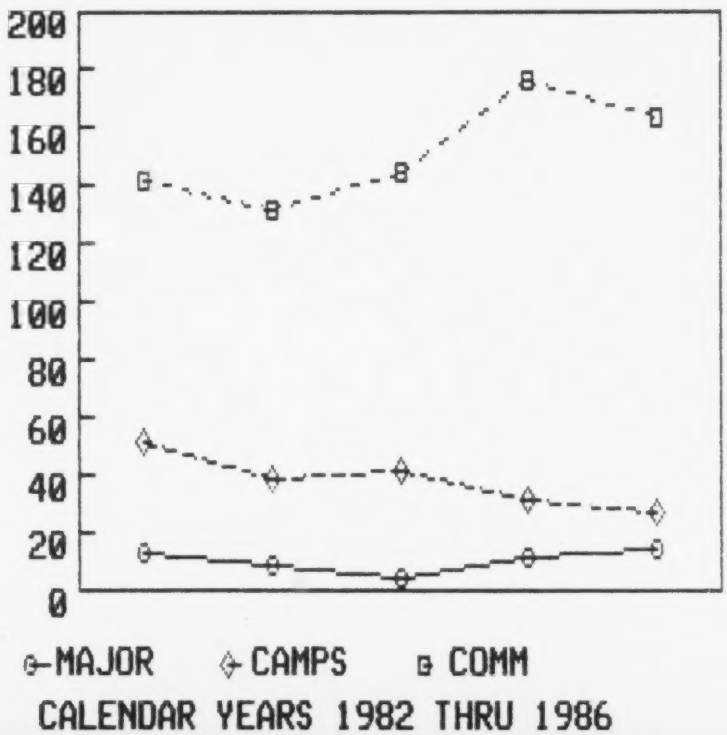
Recent court decisions make it imperative that female offenders be afforded equal opportunities to participate in non-traditional programs that may be offered to male offenders. During FY85 a non-traditional vocational educational program for maintenance was established for female offenders and has been very successful. Additionally, the Intensive Labor Program and a calf-rearing project was implemented, with Colorado female inmates assigned to the non-traditional tasks.

DEPARTMENT ESCAPES 1976 THRU 1986



Note: Includes community escapes.

DEPARTMENT ESCAPES BY TYPE OF FACILITY



DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Division of Community Services has the responsibility to provide and maintain a comprehensive network of community corrections programs to assist in the graduated return of the offender to the community. The Division's authority encompasses three minimum security facilities, community-based residential and non-residential programs, domestic parole, and interstate probation and parole. Public safety is first and foremost in the Division's responsibility.

As of June 30, 1986, the Division supervised 3,606 offenders who were either on parole, probation, intensive supervision, or in a community center. In addition, the Division also maintained 351 inmates in their minimum security facilities.

Facilities:

Colorado Correctional Center

Opened:	1969
Present Capacity:	100
Population:	Males
Security:	Minimum

The Colorado Correctional Center is located in Golden, Colorado. It is a minimum security facility that has a present capacity of 100 inmates. In addition, Colorado Correctional Center manages the Columbine Correctional Facility. At Columbine there is capacity for 28 female offenders who have a minimum or community custody classification.

Programs at these two facilities consist of work supervised at the facility, work programs under the direction of the Department of Corrections' Division of Correctional Industries, programs in Adult Basic Education, mental health, substance abuse, and other programs to better prepare the offender to return to the community.

Rifle Correctional Center:

Opened:	1964
Present Capacity:	120
Population:	Males
Security:	Minimum

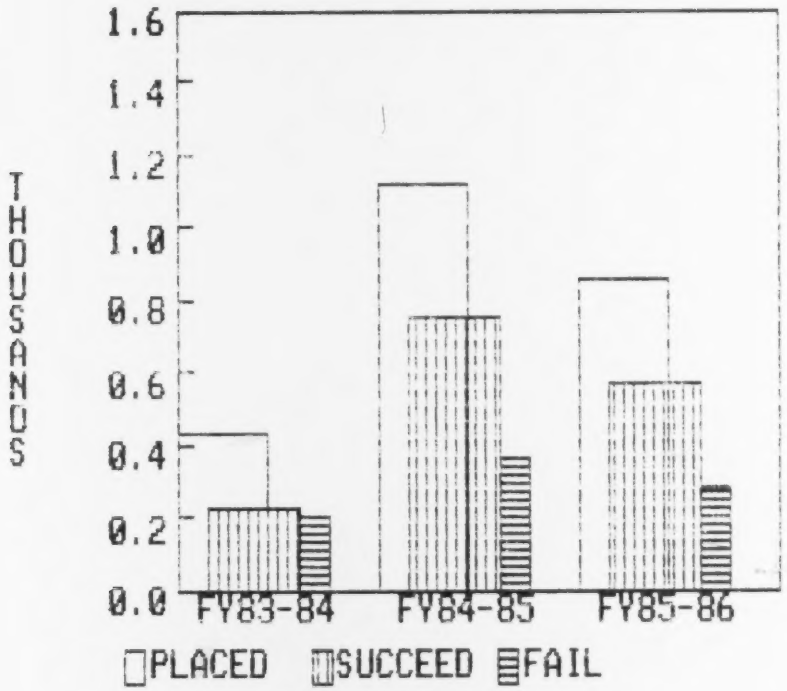
This facility is located 11 miles north of Rifle, Colorado. The capacity at this facility is 120 inmates. Educational programs at Rifle consist of Adult Basic Education and college level courses, utilizing the Colorado Mountain College located in the town of Rifle. Inmates at this facility also work in supervised programs away from the facility for non-profit organizations such as the City of Rifle, Garfield County, and State agencies such as the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Rifle also provides programs in mental health dealing with a variety of concerns, including, but not limited to alcohol, drug abuse, and domestic violence.

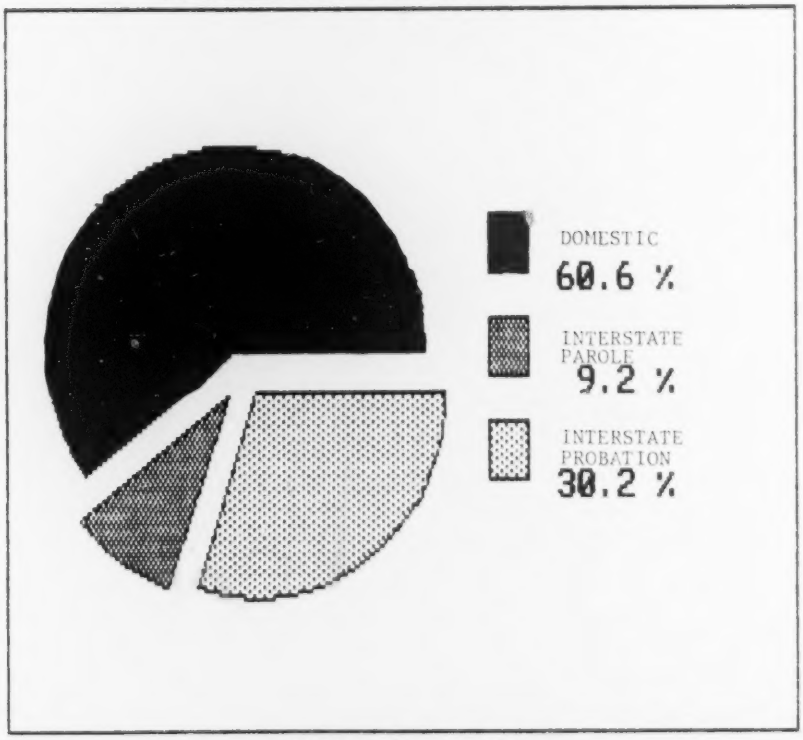
Delta Correctional Center:

Opened:	1964
Present Capacity:	120

COMMUNITY SUCCESSES AND FAILURES



PAROLE SUPERVISION TYPES



JUNE 30, 1986

Population: Males
Security: Minimum

Delta Correctional Center is located 8 1/2 miles Southwest of Delta, Colorado, and houses 120 inmates. Programs at Delta are for the most part directed toward work programs at the facility and work assignments in the community with city, county, state, and federal agencies. This provides inmate labor that enhances many community projects which prove beneficial to all, and helps inmates in acquiring better work habits and skills that may prove beneficial in their future.

Field Services:

Under the direction of the Division Director and the Deputy Director, field services is divided into four regions with a supervisor in charge of each region. The regional headquarters are located in Denver, Westminister, Colorado Springs, and Grand Junction. For the most part, parole officers work out of the regional office, however, in some regions satellite parole offices and parole officers are located away from the main office in an effort to provide closer supervision to offenders in rural areas of the state.

At this time, the average caseload of a parole officer exceeds 100 cases. Parolees are classified into three main categories, Maximum, Medium, and Minimum and are supervised in accordance to standards set forth in each particular classification.

Parole officers work closely with all assisting agencies, offender families, law enforcement, and the Parole Board in an effort to ensure public safety and provide direction to the offender.

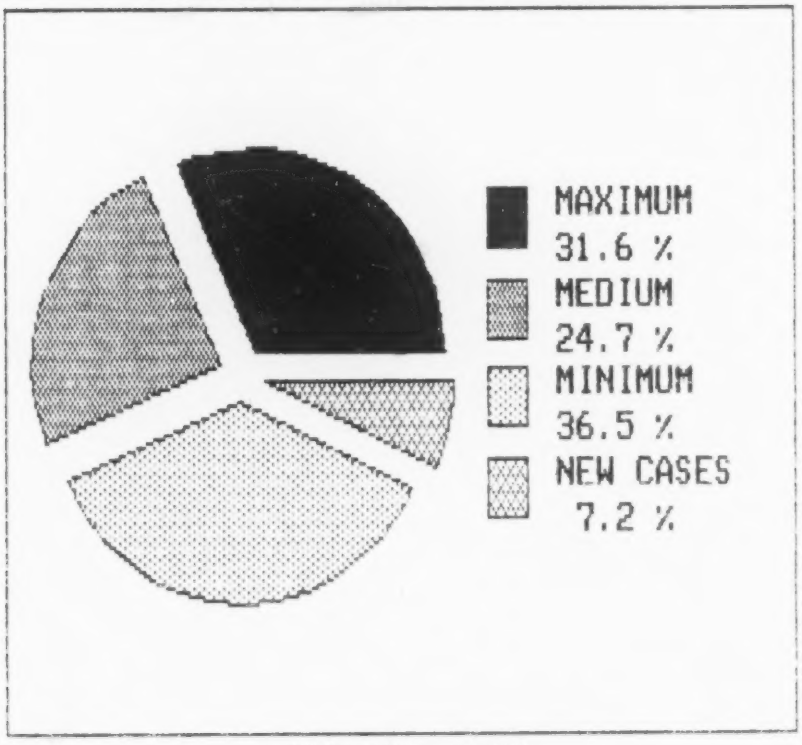
Community Corrections:

The Division is responsible to assign liaison parole officers to 19 private contract community facilities that house inmates in community - work release programs for up to 16 months prior to parole. These parole officers work closely with staff of the contract facilities, assisting in the supervision of inmates and when necessary, represent the Department at hearings regarding violations by offenders resulting in the return of the offender to a more secure facility. Also, under the jurisdiction of Community Corrections is the Intensive Supervision Program. This program allows inmates who have first shown good adjustment in a community facility to live at home while still on inmate status. These inmates receive intensive supervision until they are granted parole.

Interstate Compact Office:

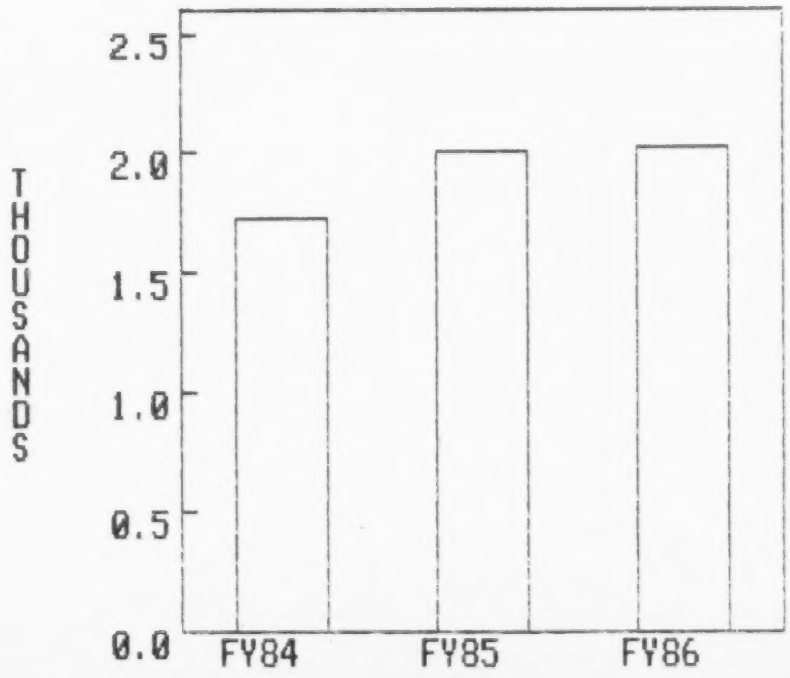
During FY86, the Office of the Interstate Compact went through major changes. Not only was the office physically moved from Denver to the Department's Central Office in Colorado Springs, but in addition, the entire operation was modernized by utilizing computer operations. To effect this change, staff worked closely with the Department's Management Information System Office. Not only were new data systems developed, but

PAROLE SUPERVISION LEVELS



JUNE 30, 1986

INMATE RELEASES TO PAROLE



FY83-84 THRU FY85-86

intensive training and familiarization took place enabling the implementation of a streamlined operation. With the new system in place, the regional supervisors took on the responsibility of Compact Coordinators working closely with the Interstate Compact Office.

Milestones/Future:

1. On February 15, 1986, the law providing for an Intensive Supervision Program expired after 18 months of operation. Statistics gathered during the 18 months the program existed were presented to the State Legislature and the law was reenacted.

2. The Division's classification system was fully implemented. During the implementation process, audits were conducted, training sessions held, and periodic visits to field offices were made resulting in an effective classification system for the Division.

3. During FY86, the Division reorganized its supervisory staff by eliminating three supervisory positions and creating three additional parole officer positions. This reorganization change was beneficial in reducing workload among parole officers.

4. The State legislators, recognizing the ineffectiveness of a parole officer with caseloads of over 200 offenders, passed legislation providing the Division with ten additional parole officers. These new officers completed a three week training course at the department's Training Academy and have been assigned to those regions with the most need.

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Division of Management and Development is responsible for all business operations in the Department of Corrections including budgeting, accounting, purchasing and supply, inventory, inmate accounts, contract procedures, canteen operations, internal auditing, and fiscal liaison.

The division is also responsible for all program and staff development operations including personnel, staff training, research and reporting, management information systems, and ADP applications.

Personnel/Training

This unit is responsible for all personnel operations in the Department, including staff recruitment, selection, personnel classification, grievance resolution, and affirmative action.

Since October of 1979, the Department has had authority delegated from the Department of Personnel to handle all personnel operations internally, with the exception of the creation of new classes. The Department of Personnel thus performs a monitoring and audit function. This change has improved the timeliness of personnel transactions and provided for a more effective personnel operation.

The training director at the Colorado Correctional Training Academy in Canon City is responsible for all aspects of training within the Department of Corrections.

This training includes such programs as basic training for correctional staff, crisis intervention for institutions, and routine and specialized training. Other correctional training programs are developed internally or through outside agencies such as the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Federal Bureau of Prisons, and other applicable agencies or organizations.

One hundred twenty hours (120) of basic training is provided to newly hired correctional officers. Training Relief Technicians relieve employees in comparable areas so they can attend on-going training. Forty (40) hours of inservice training is offered to all staff annually.

Facilities Planning

Facilities Planning which serves in a support function to the Department, began as a construction project administration unit working with the State Buildings Division.

In addition to being the principal representative (the owner) on all construction projects, this office is becoming more involved in both the planning and architectural planning of new facilities. In the future, with our new in-house architect, this office will be providing general design assistance and code reviews for the facilities.

Facilities Planning is responsible for the preparation and administration of the capital construction budget and projects. In that capacity, over $70 million worth of projects have been executed since 1978.

Management Information Systems

The Office of Management Information Systems (MIS) is responsible for the design, development, and implementation of automated information systems for the Department. The organizational structure consists of a Technical Support section and a Program Development/Maintenance section. The Technical Support section is responsible for operations/data communications, system software support, and user support and assistance. The Program Development/Maintenance section is responsible for creating and maintaining systems of programs for the Department's end-users.

General guidance and direction are received from the Department's MIS Advisory Council, which reviews and establishes priorities for major computer support requirements as identified by management and/or field agencies.

The major application systems developed and in production include and offender tracking system, time computation, inmate banking, medical alert, inmate and parole classification system, release operations, and remote data entry for the state administered central accounting system.

Research and Reporting

The Office of Research and Reporting provides research and reporting services to the Executive Director and to each division of the Department.

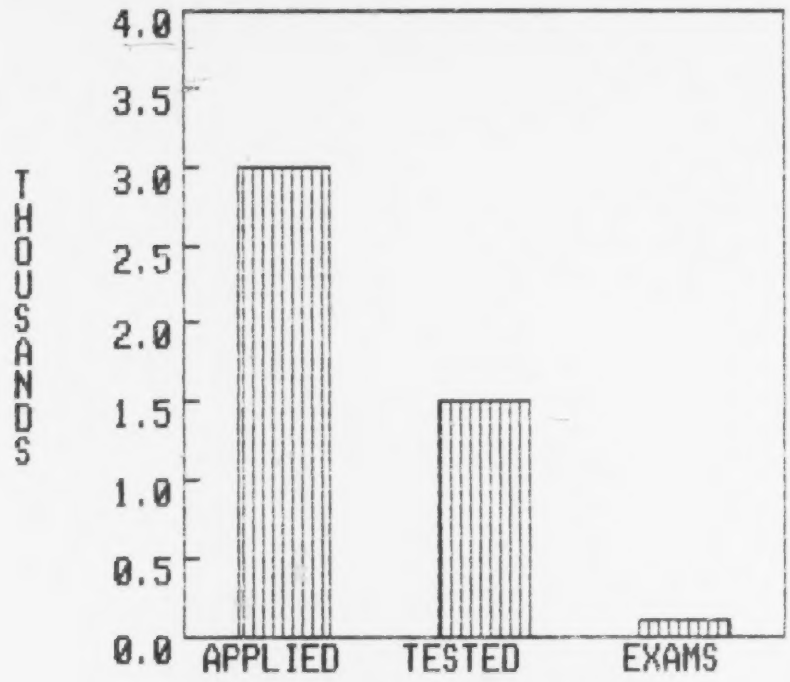
This office provides trend data and the analysis of data for correctional management use and fulfills data needs for other criminal justice agencies and the public. The office also provides technical evaluations and analysis for projects by all divisions and offices of the Department.

Examples of the duties of the office include: the preparation of all departmental statistical reports on inmates received by, released from, and currently incarcerated in the Department; summaries of the characteristics of selected subgroups of inmates for the Executive Director, the Joint Budget Committee, other legislative committees, national data repositories, and members of the public; and, preparation and publication of regular evaluation reports.

Business Management

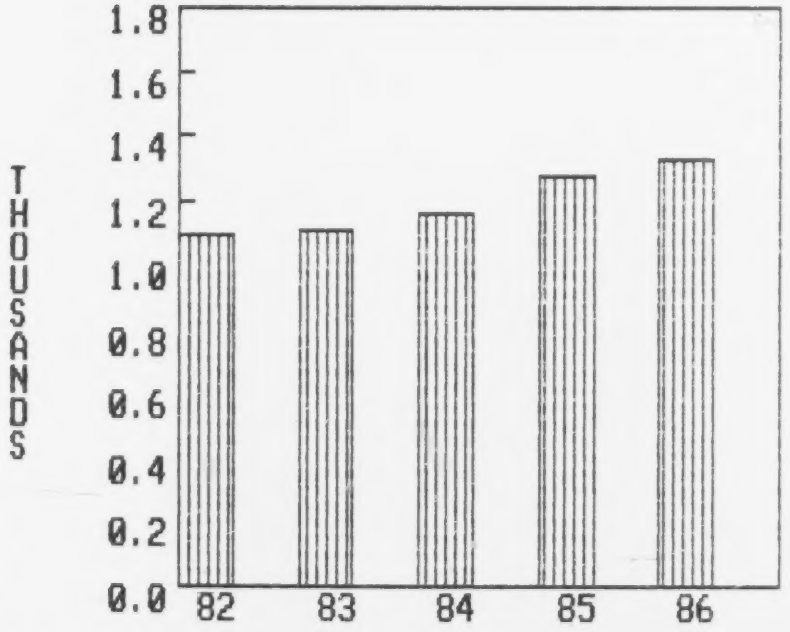
This section includes all of the Department's business management functions which include accounting, budgeting, payroll, inventory and supply, purchasing, inmate banking, and contract administration. The business operation was centralized in July of 1981 in the administration building at the Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility in Canon City.

PERSONNEL APPLICANTS, TESTS, AND EXAMS



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

DEPARTMENT FULL TIME EMPLOYEES



FY1981-82 THRU FY1985-86

Milestones/Future:

Major accomplishments for FY 86 include:

1. Design, development, and implementation of a parole classification and program waiting list system. This included approximately three (3) hours of system familiarization and "hands-on" terminal operation training for each of 45-50 field service staff.

2. Design, development, and implementation of an automated system that generates voucher documents for payment of liabilities incurred by the Department.

3. Expansion of the Department of Corrections' data communications network. There are 71 terminals in the system - 40 on-line dumb terminals, 22 personal computers, which can be used either "on-line" or "stand-alone," and 9 personal computers, which are used primarily for word processing and other localized applications.

4. Establishment of a test data base which permits testing of computer programs without interruption of the production environment.

5. Design and development of an automated inmate visitor system which is in its final stages of testing prior to implementation.

6. Transferring the parole/probation pre-sentence investigation application from a personal computer operation to the large scale on-line data base system.

7. Acquisition of a mid-range computer to replace three of our aging business computers. This will also provide standardized software for word processing, and electronic mail, and a high speed printing capability at our major facilities including the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility.

8. The State Division of Communications has undertaken the major project of upgrading and modernizing its entire communications network to feature very high speed and reliable transmission lines and fiber optic devices. The Department of Corrections has been selected as a pilot agency with testing to begin sometime during the first half of calendar year 1987.

9. Renovation of Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility with the infirmary scheduled for completion in January, 1987.

10. Construction of a new 742-bed medium security facility using a Construction Manager/General Contractor (CM/GC) approach. This approach has proved itself to be very successful in keeping a phased funded project on schedule and within budget. Cellhouses 1 through 4 to be completed July 1, 1987, and Cellhouses 5 and 6 to be completed January, 1988.

11. Provide department-wide assistance to facilities in developing their capital construction requests.

12. Develop a historical data base on all past and present projects.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

The Division of Correctional Industries was created by the Colorado legislature in 1977. Its goals are to work and maximize the employment of inmates in an environment which assures skill development. FY86 was a cornerstone year for the Division. After suffering substantial operating losses in its previous nine years of operation, the Division made a number of important mid-year corrections in almost every aspect of its operation and was able, for the first time, to post a year-end operating profit. The changes in profitability should allow the Division to begin replacing some of its well used and outdated equipment. The Division will continue to emphasize maximizing production in current established programs which will provide the foundation for the capitalization of new correctional industries. Fiscal year 86-87 should show an introduction of some new product lines, maintenance of profitability and the development of new directions and goals for future expansion of Correctional Industries.

The Division has four primary work environments: manufacturing, agriculture, general services, and construction. Each of these work environments, as well as some principal manufacturing areas, are discussed briefly in the paragraphs that follow.

Manufacturing

Office Furniture Systems:

The office furniture systems production plant is located at the Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility and produces some of the Division's finest products. Originally established as a furniture shop, it has expanded its product lines from a few dozen to well over a hundred. Many state offices have been completely furnished with the Division's quality desks, chairs, credenzas, bookcases, tables, and other office furnishings. A current effort is being made to expand the product line to include a complete array of modular office components.

The office furniture systems production plant and its supervisor, received the national award for the best industry production plant in the United States in 1986. It is expected that substantial growth will occur in this industry during future years which should enhance its ability to work and train inmates.

Metal Fabrication:

One long standing operation of the Division is its manufacturing plant for vehicle license plates. With the advent of the multi-year plates, the actual volume of work has declined from historical levels. However, the production of special order items, such as personalized plates, has introduced more quality control standards to the normal mass production environment. The Division does not anticipate change in the coming years in production levels, however,

sees this industry as a key stable component of its industrial production capabilities. The metal fabrication plant is located at the Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility.

Sign Shop:

Many standard signs for city and county streets and roads are manufactured at the sign shop located at the Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility. This work unit also produces validation stickers for vehicle licenses, through a silk screening manufacturing process. Production capacity of this industry has remained relatively stable, however, it should increase in the next few years. The Division is making a concerted effort to expand its sign sales to city and county governments.

Print Shop:

The Division operates a print shop at the Centennial Correctional Facility and trains inmates primarily in offset printing, producing a variety of products such as business forms, cards, letterheads, stationary, brochures, product labels, and catalogs. The print shop has shown an increase in sales each year and the Division is emphasizing work in this area over the next two years. Plans are being made to obtain large volume contracts with various state agencies and with city and county governments.

Sewing Shop:

The sewing shop is one of the smaller industries operated by the Division and is located at the Centennial Correctional Facility. It produces the Colorado and U.S.flag, and a variety of institutional clothing used by the inmates throughout the correctional system. Volume will increase in the production of clothing with the opening of the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility. The sewing shop also provides training for approximately 20 inmates in a variety of seamstress skills.

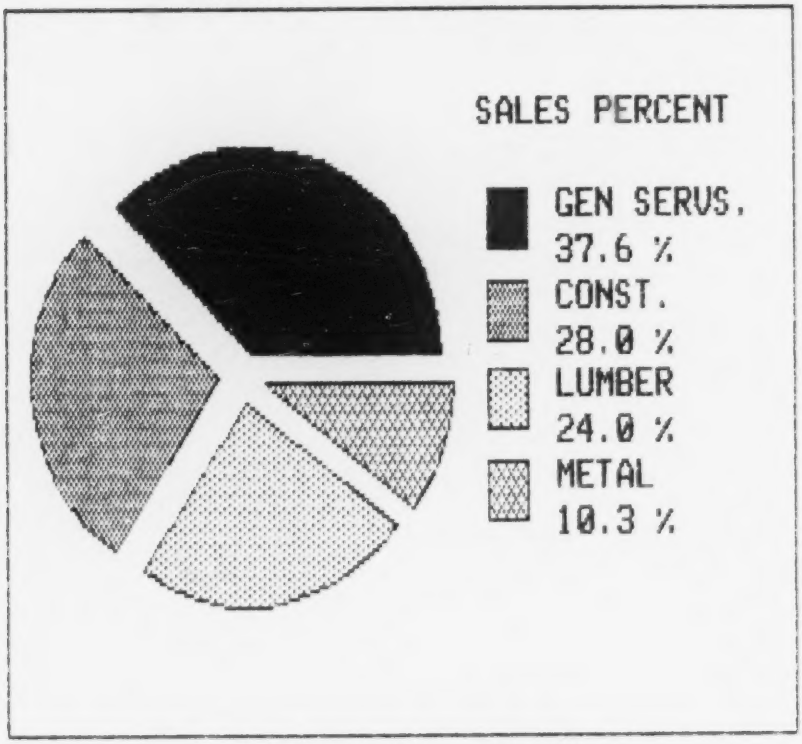
Upholstery/Mattress Shop:

The mattress and upholstery manufacturing unit is located at the Buena Vista Correctional Facility. For several years the shop has operated on a marginal basis, however, during the past year, the division has made an effort to increase the volume of work in the shop for the training of inmates. With expanded work in the office system production shop at the Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility, the upholstery shop has received additional work. Additionally, the shop is emphasizing re-upholstery for a variety of state agencies.

Chemical Products:

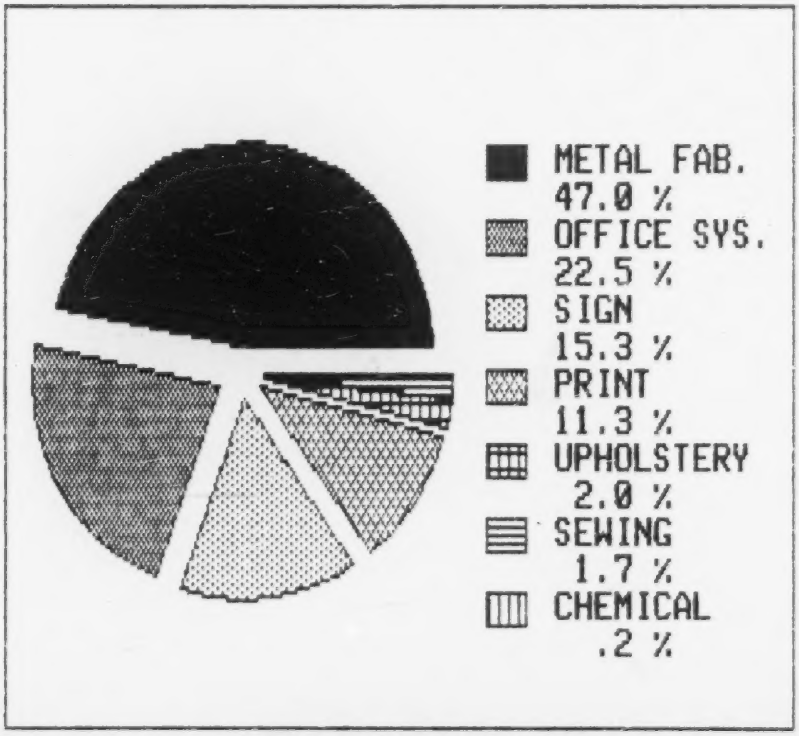
The chemical products plant is the newest correctional industry in Colorado, established in fiscal year 85-86. Its product line was a limited number of janitorial products. After encountering considerable market difficulty, the Division has began to reassess all its products. Recently it has added two new products - quatanernary and phenolic disinfectants and was awarded a State-wide contract for

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

MANUFACATURING SALES BY SHOP



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

these items. The division is exploring joint venture possibilities with a variety of private chemical producers to increase the work and training opportunities for inmates in this production shop. This production unit will be a key area of emphasis for the Division in the forthcoming year.

Metal Components:

The metal components shop is located at the Fremont Correctional Facility. It produces metal furniture components for the office system plant as well as makes a variety of metal products used by correctional facilities. Much of the shop's production and training is in producing metal furnishings for the cells at the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, as well as for the El Paso County Jail.

Lumber Products:

In fiscal year 85-86, the lumber products unit of the Division was closed down and re-opened with a limited product line. The shop previously produced highway sign posts and other products used by the Department of Highways. The program proved to be highly unprofitable and provided for a limited number of inmate jobs. The lumber product unit was relocated outside the fence of the Centennial Correctional Facility to work the protective custody inmates. The product line has been reduced to two items, elk panels for the Division of Wildlife and highway guard rail blocks for the Department of Highways. The program employs approximately 15 inmates and financially has achieved a breakeven point.

Agriculture

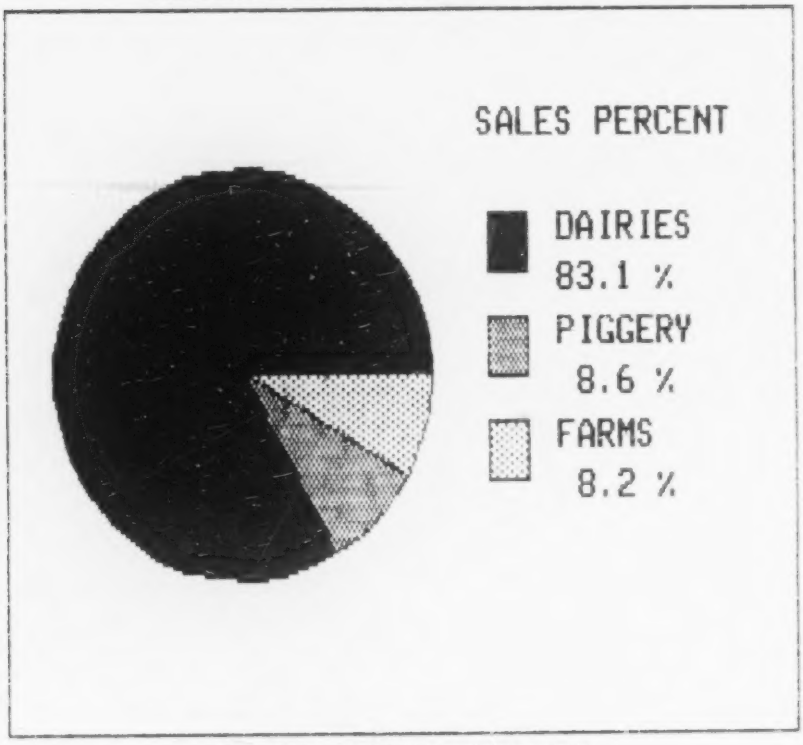
Dairies:

The Division operates milking dairies in Canon City and Buena Vista, Colorado. The Division operates a milk processing and packaging plant in the Canon City area which provides milk used throughout the kitchens of the Department of Corrections as well as at the Colorado State Hospital. Surplus milk and cream are sold through the Mountain Empire Dairyman Association. Over the past years, the dairy operated with relatively little change in operations, however, because of the economics of the dairy industry, the Division will be making major changes in its dairy operations. The Division will be examining all aspects of its dairy operation from feeding to milking and packaging with hopes of expanding production. The Division does not expect to have major changes in its markets in years ahead, however, plans to emphasize cost control and improve the quality of its training programs in this area. The Division has begun classifying its animals and is working toward long term improvement of the herd.

Farming:

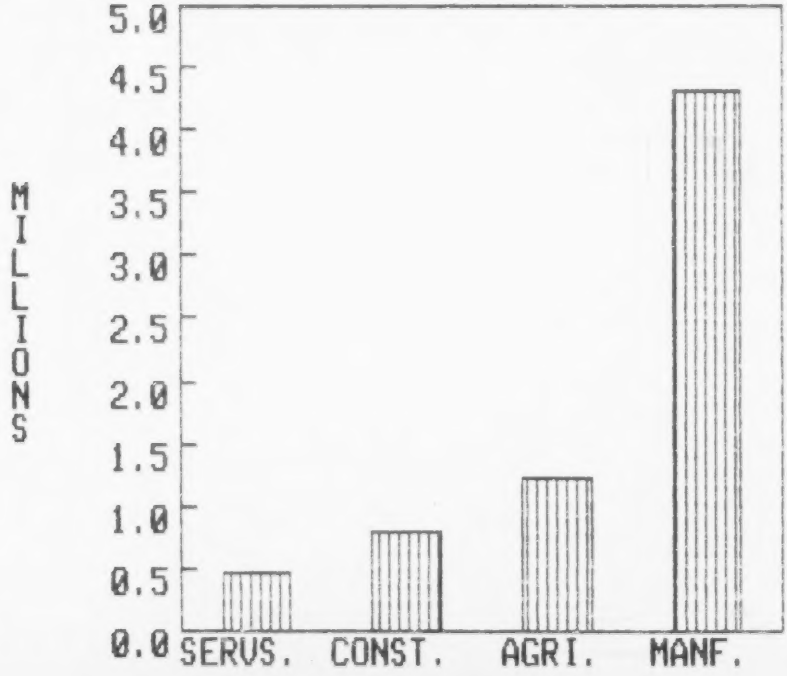
The Division operates farms in Canon City and Buena Vista, Colorado. The primary purpose of the farms has been to support industries' dairy and ranching operations. An emphasis has been made in the past on growing hay and alfalfa as well as a small orchard for cherry production. The

AGRICULTURE SALES BY UNIT



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

INDUSTRIES NET SALES BY UNIT



FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

Division will be emphasizing the farm operations over the next five years with an intent to improve its irrigation, change its crop production to a higher dollar per acre product and explore the possibility of venturing into truck farming.

Ranching:

The Division works inmates in a variety of ranching skills on a limited basis. Current herds are approximately 200 beef cattle and 400 sheep. Additionally, the Division has been meeting for a number of months with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the National Association for Wild American Horses to establish an adopt a horse feeding and training center on its lands in the Canon City, Colorado area. The Division expects to eventually feed and halter train 900 wild horses per year for adoption in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management. Inmates would be trained in horse care, breaking, and feeding. It is anticipated, if the program is implemented to its maximum extent, an additional 30 inmates could be employed.

Piggery:

The Canon City piggery, like many other agriculture operations, incurred severe operating losses over the past several years. In early 1986, the Division suspended all production in its swine operation. The Division is refurbishing facilities since they have had virtually no maintenance since the original construction. The Division is currently preparing plans to return to swine operations for the work and training of inmates. The Division is exploring totally new ways of raising hogs through control of herd size and timely marketing.

General Services

The Division operates a general services program at the Colorado Correctional Center located in Golden, Colorado. It also operates a small program at the Delta Correctional Facility in Delta, Colorado. Primary programs are moving various state agencies, installing new office and furniture systems, cleaning trash along State highways, as well as doing minor carpentry renovations and painting.

Light Construction/Renovation:

The Division has de-emphasized construction due to the lack of capital. Emphasize has been placed on light construction only. Currently it is participating in renovation projects at the Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility, as well as a variety of light construction jobs in the Canon City area. The Division is also renovating most of the housing units at the Colorado Correctional Center in Golden and renovating the showers in the housing unit at the Centennial and Shadow Mountain Correctional Facilities. Construction programs in the future will be managed by the Division just as many construction projects are managed by private enterprise. Very simply, the Division has hired temporary employees and supervisors on a project by project basis. Should construction

work not exist, FTE's in this area will be curtailed.

Milestones/Future:

The Division has entered into critical crossroads where planning choices must achieve long term growth. In the past year, financial operations have been stabilized. It has encountered continuing probblems in the area of quality control and products, however, corrections made during this past year have impacted dramatically on its operation. Although a business, its goals and the environment in which it operates is significantly different from private enterprise. Recruitment of offenders by its nature, limits the job market to those areas which inmates can accomplish. Outstanding inmate employees cannot be retained after they are released to free society. Its facilities are not located and developed based on markets, material distribution and transportation routes, but rather on the location of prisons in order to maximize work opportunities for offenders. Its operations are not solely dictated by production requirements, but are tempered by security and training requirements. Its markets are restricted to governmental agencies. Its product lines are also determined by the needs of government. Interaction with the private sector requires further development.

Correctional Industries is quite different from private industry. The past expectations to behave like private industry has created conflict. At best, industries can only simulate private industry and its various processes - but it can not compete with or duplicate private enterprise.

In the future, Industries must develop cost centers. This will require installation of a management information system to achieve sound financial production and management control. It will begin working towards developing private joint venture agreements for the production of products that will expand work training opportunities for inmates. The Division recently obtained a Justice Assistance grant to develop a long range plan for the recruitment of private industry for training and work in correctional facilities. The Division additionally intends to explore industry agreements for the sale of industry products to other state correctional agencies. If Industries is to continue to work a significant number of the inmate population, then its markets must be established beyond Colorado government agencies. Industries will be exploring joint relationships with other State industries for the manufacture of component parts, or final products, for sales to other state correctional systems.

In February of 1986, the Division submitted a long range plan for the financial stabilization of industries, to the Joint Budget Committee. The plan provided for a base level of general funding for correctional industries personnel. The plan was accepted by the Joint Budget Committee and the first phase of such funding occurred in fiscal year 86-87. Should the requested additional years

funding become reality, the overall financial stability of the Division should occur. The Division looks forward to the new challenges and opportunities it will be confronted with over the coming years. In FY 85-86, the Division employed approximately 365 inmates and generated external revenues of approximately 6.8 million dollars. The Division anticipates working in excess of 400 inmates during FY 86-87 generating in excess of seven million dollars in sales.

STATISTICS

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

APPROPRIATIONS*

FY 1985-86

Function	Appropriations
Administration	$ 8,330,803
Institutions	$38,494,682
Operating Expense	$ 6,425,867
Utilities	$ 2,245,882
Medical/Mental Health	$ 4,238,264
Community Services	$ 5,194,877
T O T A L	$64,930,375

* Includes Cash and Federal Funds

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

CORRECTIONS VS. STATE

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year	Corrections	State of Colorado	Corrections Percent of Total
80-81	$50,284,638	$2,520,396,522	2.0%
81-82	$43,449,059	$2,553,164,325	1.7%
82-83	$45,195,346	$2,908,811,982	1.6%
83-84	$50,190,548	$3,290,784,607	1.5%
84-85	$56,426,083	$3,555,050,467	1.6%
85-86*	$66,580,505	$3,876,995,436	1.7%

*estimate

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONAL COSTS

FY 1985-86

	Security Level	Inmate Cost Per Year	Inmate Cost Per Day
Centennial Correctional Facility.....	Maximum	$19,670	$53.89
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility.....	All	$18,709	$51.26
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility.....	Medium	$17,036	$46.67
Fremont Correctional Facility.....	Medium	$13,310	$36.47
Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility.....	Close	$15,039	$41.20
Buena Vista Correctional Facility.....	Medium	$12,232	$33.51
Colorado Correctional Center.....	Medium	$11,114	$30.44
Delta Correctional Center.....	Minimum	$12,241	$33.54
Rifle Correctional Center.....	Minimum	$12,348	$33.83
Skyline Correctional Center.....	Minimum	$10,079	$27.61
Columbine Correctional Center.....	Minimum	$14,212	$38.94
Contract Centers.....	Community	$10,037	$27.50
Average DOC.....		$13,687	$37.50
Average Cost Per Male Per Year.....		$13,183	$36.11
Average Cost Per Female Per Year.....		$16,460	$45.10

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMITMENT AND INCARCERATION RATES*

FY 1981-82 thru FY 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Commitment Rate	Incarceration Rate
1981-82	54.2	96.0
1982-83	58.6	101.0
1983-84	60.2	105.3
1984-85	64.5	106.1
1985-86	64.4	107.0

* Per 100,000 Population
Excludes Jail Backlog ADA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NEW COMMITS AND ADA[1]

FY 1971-72 thru FY 1985-86

Fiscal Year	New Receipts	Inmate ADA
1971-72	1082	1989
1972-73	1089	1929
1973-74	1122	1960
1974-75	1317	2039
1975-76	1385	2191
1976-77	1354	2372
1977-78	1225	2449
1978-79	1133	2556
1979-80	1245	2658
1980-81	1321	2772
1981-82	1642	2911[2]
1982-83	1798	3343[2]
1983-84	1903	3570[2]
1984-85	2072	3586[2]
1985-86	2119	3813[2]

[1]ADA refers to Average Daily Attendance

[2]Includes Jail Backlog ADA FY 81-82 = 12
FY 82-83 = 202
FY 83-84 = 239
FY 84-85 = 176
FY 85-86 = 296

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES

ADMISSIONS AND ADMISSION RATES

FY 1985-86

County	Number of Admissions	Percent of Total Admits
Denver	523	24.7
El Paso	245	11.6
Jefferson	216	10.2
Arapahoe	205	9.7
Adams	178	8.4
Larimer	139	6.6
Pueblo	101	4.8
Boulder	72	3.4
Weld	68	3.2
Mesa	51	2.4
All Other	321	15.0
T O T A L	2119	100.0

* State Rate: 64 per 100,000 population

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ETHNIC AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

NEW COURT ADMISSIONS

FY 1985-86

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Anglo	1172	55.3
Chicano	490	23.1
Black	406	19.2
Other*	51	2.4
T O T A L	2119	100.0

* Includes Indian, Oriental, and Asian

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MOST FREQUENT NEW ADMISSION OFFENSES

FY 1985-86

Offense	Number	Percent of Total
Burglary	311	14.7
Theft	204	9.6
Att/Consp/Sol/Acc 3 (non-violent)	200	9.4
1st Degree Trespassing	115	5.4
Drug Abuse	103	4.9
Assault	102	4.8
Att/Consp/Sol/Acc 4/5 (non-violent)	101	4.8
Forgery	90	4.2
Agg. Robbery	89	4.2
Sexual Assault	81	3.8
Sexual Assault on Child	78	3.7
Robbery	59	2.8
Att/Consp/Sol/ACC 3 (violent)	54	2.5
All Other	532	25.1
T O T A L	2119	99.9

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONAL ESCAPES

1982-1986

Facility	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility	2	2	-	3	5
Centennial Correctional Facility	1	-	1	-	-
Fremont Correctional Facility	4	-	-	-	1
Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility	2	2	-	-	2
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	-	-	1	-	-
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	4	5	3	8	6
Four Mile Modular Unit	-	2	2	-	3
Skyline Correctional Center	3	4	4	4	3
Delta Correctional Center	16	11	11	15	6
Rifle Correctional Center	15	4	10	5	3
Colorado Correctional Center	17	16	14	8	12
T O T A L	64	46	45	43	41

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ESCAPE AND ADA DATA

1980 - 1986

Escapes

Security Level	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Close	0	1	2	2	0	0	2
Medium Escapes	9	7	10	6	3	11	12
Maximum Escapes	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Minimum Escapes	43	39	51	38	41	32	27
Community Escapes	97	113	142	131	144	176	163
CWCF Escapes	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
T O T A L	154	164	206	177	189	219	204

A D A

Calendar Year	Max	Close	Med	Min	Comm	CWCF	Total	Escape Ratio[1]
80	1	0	1882	353	108	74	2417	6.4
81	301	312	1263	381	127	75	2459	6.7
82	332	381	1307	411	182	89	2702	7.6
83	327	380	1450	463	232	99	2951	6.0
84	325	380	1554	516	265	102	3142	6.0
85	319	382	1563	539	299	103	3205	6.8
86	323	383	1686	574	344	108	3418	6.0

[1] Ratio of Department Escapes Per 100 Department On-Grounds ADA

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ETHNIC AND AGE DISTRIBUTION
3/4/87

	Male		Female		Total		
Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ave. Age
Anglo	1869	50.7%	86	43.7%	1995	50.3%	32.0
Chicano	917	24.9%	34	17.3%	951	24.5%	30.9
Black	783	21.2%	57	28.9%	840	21.6%	30.5
Asian	9	.2%	0	--	9	.2%	26.7
Indian	36	1.0%	1	.5%	37	1.0%	32.6
Unknown	75	2.0%	19	9.6%	94	2.4%	30.8
T O T A L S	3689	100.0%	197	100.0%	3886	100.0%	31.4

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FACILITIES/CAPACITIES

March 1, 1987

Facility	Security Level	Present Capacity	On-Grounds 3/1/87	Off-Grounds 3/1/87
Centennial Corr. Fac.	Maximum	336	317	18
Shadow Mtn. Corr. Fac.	Close	384	382	11
Fremont Corr. Fac.	Close	656	574	16
Buena Vista Corr. Fac.	Close	735	754	22
Territorial Corr. Fac.	Medium	523	526	21
Colo. Women's Corr. Fac.	All	124	118	5
Reception & Diagnostic	Maximum	120	120	15
Skyline Corr. Ctr.	Minimum	138	137	0
Four Mile Modular	Minimum	100	98	2
Rifle Corr. Ctr.	Minimum	120	116	4
Delta Corr. Ctr.	Minimum	120	114	12
Colorado Corr. Ctr.	Minimum	100	92	3
Columbine	Min./Comm.	28	27	1
Contract Ctrs.	Community	350[1]	246	10
Intensive Supervision	Community	30[2]	30	1
T O T A L:		3864	3651	141

Infirmaries = 12
Jail Backlog = 495
Fugitives = 106

[1]Based Upon Appropriated Dollars

[2]Based on Actual Count

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PROGRAM DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1986 GED STATISTICS

Facility	Tested	Passed	Failed	% Passed
CCF	22	11	11	50%
SMCF	43	32	11	74%
FCF	36	27	9	75%
CTCF	41	25	16	60%
BVCF	150	101	49	67%
CWCF	29	20	9	68%
SCC	0	0	0	0%
FMMU	5	5	0	100%
DCC	39	25	14	64%
*RCC	27	15	12	55%
CCC	16	10	6	62%
Columbine	11	3	8	27%
T O T A L S	419	274	145	65%

* Tested at Colorado Mountain College

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MEDICAL DATA

FY 1985-86

Month	Sickline Visits	Dental Visits	On-Site Lab Tests	Infirmary Admissions	CSH Admissions	Other Hospital Admissions
July	1804	749	179	53	23	1
August	1850	799	192	35	14	0
September	1769	1071	205	38	11	0
October	1485	1003	218	38	12	0
November	1704	1853	277	40	21	0
December	1573	1771	427	53	31	0
January	1554	1742	436	61	36	0
February	1931	1621	512	36	29	0
March	2257	2043	621	58	47	0
April	2203	2071	611	48	42	1
May	2041	2052	1075	47	36	3
June	2258	2061	512	33	40	0
Average/ Month	1869	1570	439	45	28	.4

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INMATE ADA

FY 1985-86

Facility	ADA	Facility	ADA
Alpha Center	14	Platte Valley	2
Arapahoe County Center	14	Larimer County Community	16
Boulder	11	Loft House	11
Community Responsibility	25	Our House	27
Corr. Alt. Placement	3	Rocky Mtn. Community Service	19
El Paso Community Corr.	20	San Luis Valley Comm.	4
Grand Jct. Work Release	7	Williams Street Center	40
Hilltop House	6	Columbine Center	22
Independence House	27	Ft. Logan Ed. Center	9
Denver Jail Program	1	Intensive Supervision	25
Greeley Restitution	1		
		Total On-Grounds ADA	304

Note: Columbine Center includes some minimum custody inmates.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INMATE RELEASES

FY 1985-86

Facility	Number	Percent
Ft. Logan Educational Center	5	1.2
Columbine	16	3.9
Contract Centers	259	63.2
Intensive Supervision	130	31.7
T O T A L	410	100.0

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PAROLE COUNTS

1983 - 1986

Category	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/86
Domestic Parole	1411	1547	1883	1945
Interstate Parole	267	265	305	297
Interstate Probation	983	1025	938	969

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES

FY 1985-86

Facility	Number	Percent
Centennial Correctional Facility	72	4.8
Territorial Correctional Facility	139	9.3
Shadow Mtn. Correctional Facility	168	11.2
Fremont Correctional Facility	188	12.6
Colo. Women's Correctional Facility	92	6.1
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	477	31.8
Colorado Correctional Center	91	6.1
Delta Correctional Center	78	5.2
Rifle Correctional Center	84	5.6
Skyline Correctional Center	74	4.9
Four Mile Modular Unit	35	2.3
T O T A L	1498	99.9

Note: Reception and Diagnostic releases are included in Territorial Correctional Facility figures. Some Rifle and Delta releases may be included in Buena Vista releases due to computer program constraints.